New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1634. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

General Walker Successful in a Series of Battles.

The Costa Rican General Canas Defeated with heavy Loss.

A FOUR DAYS' BATTLE AT MASSAYA.

Granada Burnt, and the Seat of Government Removed to Rivas.

Naval Battle—A Costa Rican Brig-of-war Blown Up.

News from California—The Vote for President.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 12.

The steamship Texas, with California dates to the [illegible] of November and San Juan dates to the 5th inst., has arrived here.

The steamship Tennessee left San Juan for New-York with [illegible] in treasure.

The news from Nicaragua is highly important. General WALKER had been successful in a series of battles with the Central Americans.

On the 10th ult. General HORNSBY, with two hundred men, defeated eleven hundred of the enemy, under the Costa Rican General CANAS. The enemy lost 300, while HORNSBY had only 3 killed and 11 wounded.

Four days' fighting at Massaya had ended in the entire defeat of the enemy.

General WALKER had returned to Granada, and after giving three days' notice of his intention to allow time for the removal of valuables, fired the place, not leaving a vestige of it.

The inhabitants of Granada had removed to Rivas, with all their effects, which will hereafter be the capital of Nicaragua.

A naval battle had taken place between the Nicaragua war schooner *Granada*, Capt. FAYSSOUX, and a Costa Rican brig-of-war three times the size of the *Granada*. The Costa Rican vessel was blown up, and all on board of her perished.

It is estimated that the enemy have lost 3,200 men in the various battles, since October.

The vote of California, for President, stands as follows:

BUCHANAN, 60,000.
FILLMORE, 36,000.
FREMONT, 18,000.
BUCHANAN's majority over both, 6,000.

The Democrats also obtained a majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

The California markets generally were dull.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Messenger from Kansas—Remonstrance Against the Admission of Whitfield—Reopening of the Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12.

A Special Messenger from Kansas has arrived here, with a memorial, [illegible] signed, remonstrating against the admission of WHITFIELD.

The Messenger reports all quiet in the Territory. The land sales were proceeding satisfactorily to the squatters. Col. TITUS' troops had been disbanded, and the Col. had left Lecompton for Leavenworth, on his way to Nicaragua.

The Whitfield case will probably be reopened soon in the ordinary form of a contested election. The memorial from Kansas on the subject very earnestly protests against the admission of WHITFIELD as the Delegate, upon the distinct ground that he is neither the choice of the people nor legally chosen.

It turns out upon investigation, that the election under which he claims to have been chosen Delegate, and by virtue of which Governor GEARY gave him the certificate, was held without authority or form of law, either valid or invalid; in other words, that there was no law, *either Federal or Territorial*, under which the Governor was authorized to call the special election.

Under these circumstances the proclamation for the election was a mere voluntary act, of no vitality, and the election itself is claimed to have no more authority than would have been possessed by an ordinary town meeting. If this is maintained, of course WHITFIELD must stand before Congress in the precise attitude which REEDER occupied last session,—claiming admission as the Representative of the people of the Territory, although not chosen under due form of law. REEDER's claim on that ground was rejected last year, and, of course, no honest man who voted against him then can vote to sustain WHITFIELD now.

If the case is presented to the House again in this new aspect, it is reasonable to expect that a number of those who voted to sustain WHITFIELD the other day on the primary question of his admission, pending the contest over his seat, will vote against his right to retain it, after due investigation has been had.

The President is awaiting the arrival of Senator MALLORY, Chairman of the Naval Committee, ere he sends to the Senate the nominations to fill the vacancies in the Navy. S.

A New Pacific Railroad Bill.

It is understood that another Pacific Railroad bill is about to be introduced in the House. It is on a magnificent scale, and is entitled "A bill to provide for the construction of Railroads and Telegraph communications from the Mississippi river and Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean."

Three main roads are projected, viz:—One from a point on the Mississippi river, South of lat. 36° to San Francisco, with a branch to San Diego;—another from some point on the Missouri river, North of latitude 40°, and south of lat. 42°, to San Francisco, with a branch to Marysville, Sacramento, Stockton, and San Jose;—and the third from some point on Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, with a branch to the mouth of the Willamette river.

To each of these routes, the bill proposes to grant thirty sections of land for each mile of railroad, the land to be selected by the parties named in the bill, from the nearest unappropriated vacant lands of the United States, which shall be withdrawn from sale, or entry, or preemption; and if required shall be surveyed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; provided the parties named in the bill shall not be compelled to take any waste lands, and shall pay to the United States, twenty-five cents per acre; provided also that no title shall vest in them, any faster than the roads are extended to completion.

Further, they shall deposit with the Secretary of the Interior, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] track, the Secretary of the Interior [illegible] the parties named the use of said [illegible] therefor, and in lieu thereof take a [illegible] bond on the road for that amount [illegible] line is completed.

[illegible] the United States agree to pay [illegible] transportation of the mails [illegible] and for ten years [illegible] for [illegible] troops, ammunition [illegible] the President and Secretary of War may [illegible]

If the parties [illegible] the line within ten years from the date of the [illegible], all right to land not a[illegible] that time paid for, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The right of way, to the width of 400 feet, through the public lands, is proposed to be granted.

Further, six sections of land per mile is proposed to be granted to the following roads, under the restriction that any amount heretofore granted to States where they are located, for their use and benefit, shall be deducted therefrom, viz.:

South Western Branch Pacific Railroad; Iron Mountain Railroad; Cairo and Fulton Railroad; Memphis and Little Rock Railroad; Mississippi, Red River and Washita Railroad; Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad; New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad; connecting with the first-named route.

Pacific Railroad; Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; Burlington, Muscatine and Missouri Railroad; Philadelphia, Fort Wayne and Platt Valley Railroad; Mississippi and Missouri Railroad; Iowa Central Air Line Railroad; Dubuque and Pacific Railroad; North Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska Railroad; connecting with the second-named route.

Transit Railroad and North Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska Railroad connecting with the third named route.

Each of these grants is under the proviso that fifty miles of road must be completed within three years from the passage of this act, and the balance within five years thereafter; the United States Mails shall be carried at the usual price for such service.

Further provision makes it the duty of companies formed to construct their roads, &c., in a good, substantial manner, with uniform gauge.

All the property of said companies in the Territories is to be exempt from taxation, as long as they remain Territories. None of the companies shall construct their roads through the lands of any Indian tribes without the consent of said tribes.

They must sell and convey half the lands granted, within five years, and the balance within ten years from the issuing of the patent from the United States, and all lands not sold at the expiration of ten years, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Mr. Cass on "Squatter Sovereignty"—Mr. Hale's Speech in Reply—The Democratic "Free-Kansas" Dodge in Pennsylvania—The Murder of Americans by the Guatemalians, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1856.

MR. CASS' SPEECH.

Mr. CASS, to-day, made another speech in explanation of his doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," which he maintains to be the principle of the Nebraska bill; and in the House Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, addressed himself to the task of showing that it was all a humbug and delusion. When doctors differ, who shall decide? This brief statement of these two speeches is a practical commentary upon the claim of the President and of the Democratic Party, that the late election has disposed of the "disturbing element," and definitely settled the controversy in regard to Slavery in the Territories. I don't see that Mr. CASS makes the doctrine any clearer—indeed his effort, like that of PUGH's yesterday, seemed to be the elevation of a sort of tight-rope avenue between the Northern and Southern interpretations of "the principle of the Kansas and Nebraska bill," over which Northern Democrats might hope to walk unscathed by the fires of Slavery South, and unchilled by the blasts of Freedom in the North. The business is evidently an unpleasant one, as Father GIDDINGS expresses it, "a sort of vibration between heaven and hell."

MR. HALE'S REPLY.

Mr. HALE answered Mr. CASS on the instant, and delivered one of the best of the many good speeches which he has made in the Senate. He vindicated the Higher Law, at which the Senator from Michigan indulged in a fling, and compelled him to a silent admission that *he dare not repudiate that law*, but that he acknowledges it every day of his life—a law in *which all just human enactments have their foundation*, and which has been gloriously illustrated, through *all ages*, by martyrs who preferred to follow its lead, even to the scaffold and the stake. He also commented with severity upon the claim that the election has indorsed the Kansas-and-Nebraska bill.

MR. BIGLER AND FREE KANSAS.

Mr. BIGLER interrupted Mr. HALE with the inquiry whether, in all his speeches during the late campaign, he did not hold that the election of BUCHANAN would vindicate PIERCE's Administration, and perpetuate *its policy?* "*Certainly I did*," responded Mr. H.; "and I was contradicted just as often as I came within ten feet of a Buchanan man." He then exhibited to the Senate a handbill posted in Pennsylvania during the canvass, calling upon the people to turn out at a mass meeting in behalf of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE and "FREE KANSAS." At this meeting the Hon. Senator (BIGLER) was advertised to speak.

In answer to this, Mr. BIGLER declared that the Democrats in Pennsylvania, in derision of the Republicans who said so much about Freedom in Kansas, used to say that they (the Democrats) were for Free Kansas, meaning that they were for letting Kansas do just as she pleased. This new dodge was received with rather doubtful favor in any quarter. Subsequently, being closely pressed by Mr. HALE, the Pennsylvania Senator was careful to relieve Mr. BUCHANAN entirely from any responsibility for the Republican doctrine of his speech the other day, and to say, in effect, that his Southern friends need not be frightened yet, for, perhaps, Mr. BUCHANAN was less of a Tartar than he had led them to suppose. The debate of to-day will do good.

THE MURDER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN NICARAGUA.

It will be remembered that at the time of a recent attack by Guatemalian troops upon Granada, Nicaragua, Rev. DAVID WHEELER, a Methodist Missionary, and other peaceable Americans, were barbarously murdered, without a shadow of pretext. It was supposed that our Government would take some steps to secure reparation for this outrage; but up to the present time I cannot learn that the President manifests the slightest disposition to do anything of the kind. On the contrary it is impossible to obtain from any member of the Administration the least intimation that the case is deemed worthy a moment's attention. It was my good fortune to make Mr. WHEELER's acquaintance on board the steamer *Illinois*, when on my way to Peru, *via* the Isthmus, a year ago last May. I remember him as a modest, quiet, unassuming gentleman, full of zeal in his holy calling, and with no ambition except to do good to his fellow-men. He was at that time stationed over a congregation at Aspinwall. Subsequently, I am informed, he went to Nicaragua by the desire of the Methodist Society, with which he was connected, because it offered a wider field of usefulness, for which he was deemed especially fitted, by his previous experience in that neighborhood. And here, while fulfilling his mission of peace and good will, the half-savage soldiery robbed him of life, and his dependent family of their only means of support.

Is it possible that his death is to be unatoned? Is there to be no provision exacted for his widow and orphans? Greytown was bombarded, and much innocent property destroyed, in atonement for alleged outrages against the Transit Company and their wealthy corporation. Is the life of a poor Methodist missionary of less consequence in the eyes of the President?—and is the helpless condition of the fatherless ones less worthy of consideration than the coffers of VANDERBILT & Co.? Can't we have another bombardment? The flames of burning huts and hovels might furnish a little "golden glory" for the sunset of an Administration which began with such brilliant promises of protection to the American citizen wheresoever he might wander abroad.

PURCHASE OF TERRITORY ON THE ISTHMUS.

The statement is entirely erroneous that Mr. MARCY has ever considered the proposition to purchase any portion of the territory of New-Granada. The Secretary denies also that Mr. HOODLEY, President of the Panama Railroad, ever made any such proposition or suggestion to him. Neither of these gentlemen have had the least idea of the procurement of exclusive control over the Isthmus. Mr. MARCY's aim is simply to make the transit perfectly safe at all times as the free highway of all nations, and when the documents connected with the pending negotiations with New-Granada come to be published, this will be fully apparent. These facts are important, because they [illegible] the anticipation of any future antagonism between the United States and Great Britain with reference to the Isthmus of Panama. There is and can be no good ground for such apprehensions. It is unfortunate, *however, that attempts to embarrass the negotiation should have been made by the circulation of the false story of an intention or desire on the* [illegible] S.

United States Supreme Court.

[illegible]

No. 40.—[illegible] in conformity to the stipulation filed by the counsel for the respective parties.

No. 41.—*The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, owners of the steamship Roanoke, appellants*, vs. *Elena Calderwood et al.* Record amended according to the stipulation filed.

No. 32.—*E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., appellants*, vs. *John Vance et al., claimants of the brig Ann Elizabeth.* Argued by Mr. Gerard, for the appellants, and by Mr. Bayard, for the appellees.

Adjourned to Monday.

XXXIVth Congress—Second Session.

The Senate adjourned over from Thursday to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12.

Mr. DODD was designated as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia; *vice* Mr. MATTESON, excused, and Mr. WOODWORTH was appointed to fill the vacancy.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the private calendar.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the payment of the legislative, executive and judicial expenses; and a bill making similar provisions for the consular and diplomatic service for the next fiscal year.

MR. VANDERBILT'S MAIL STEAMER BILL.

Mr. BROOM, from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to make a contract with CORNELIUS VANDERBILT for carrying a mail between New-York and Southampton, at a compensation of $16,666 for the round trip, a provision being that on the event of the line not making as quick time as the Cunard steamers, one thousand dollars shall be deducted for every twelve hours of deficiency.

THE BOGUS LAWS OF KANSAS.

Mr. TAPPAN made an unsuccessful attempt to introduce a bill repealing the laws of the so-called Legislature of Kansas.

Adjourned till Monday.

Southern Commercial Convention—Fourth Day.

ANOTHER MEETING TO BE HELD IN AUGUST NEXT—DUDLEY MANN'S STEAMSHIP SCHEME INDORSED—DEBATE ON REOPENING THE SLAVE-TRADE, ETC.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The Southern Commercial Convention reassembled this morning. Mr. DE BOW of Louisiana, from the Committee on Business, offered a series of resolutions appointing a meeting of the Convention at Knoxville, Tenn., on the second Monday in August next; indorsing Mr. DUDLEY MANN's scheme for the establishment of a line of Iron Steam-ferry Boats, of 20,000 tons, to run between Chesapeake Bay and Milford Haven; favoring the introduction of Southern text-books into Southern schools and colleges and the appointment of a committee of distinguished Southern Professors to prepare such works, recommending Southern Legislatures to order the use of said books in Southern schools; recommending the encouragement of books, periodicals and journals in place of Northern publications, and recommending the encouragement of the mining and manufacturing interests of the South. All these resolutions were adopted.

Mr. SAMMER reported favorably upon an interoceanic communication *via* the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and offered a resolution recommending *Congress to make a contract with the Sloo Company for* the transportation of mails between New-Orleans and *California by that route. Adopted.*

The resolutions in favor of the Pacific Railroad, *reported yesterday, were taken up and passed without amendment.*

Many other resolutions were offered and referred.

A letter from Senator TOOMBS was read, in favor of absolute free-trade and direct taxation. One thousand copies of it were ordered to be printed.

Much desultory debate *pro* and *con.* took place in regard to the opening of the Slave-Trade, and the exclusion of everything of Northern manufacture from the South.

FIFTH DAY.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Dec. 12.

The resolutions in favor of free trade and direct taxation were laid on the table by a vote of 57 to 24, but were subsequently reconsidered, and a committee of one delegate from each State was appointed to consider the subject and report to the next Convention.

Resolutions in favor of the completion of certain railroads through Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, were adopted.

Mr. HUBBARD offered a resolution advocating detective police, to ferret out disturbers of the peace in the Southern States, and a union of the Southern planters for the establishment of a fiscal agency.

Resolutions for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expediency of reopening the slave-trade were debated.

Mr. ALBERT PIKE made an eloquent speech for the opposition, on the ground of humanity. He hoped the whole world would ultimately be free.

Mr. BAKER, of Alabama, replied, and contrasted the condition of society in the North and the South, and drew the conclusion in favor of the latter, and hoped Slavery would always exist.

The resolutions were rejected, by a vote of 24 to 61, the delegates from Alabama, South Carolina and Texas voting in the affirmative.

Various resolutions were reported: In favor of mail contracts with the North and South American Steamship Company; the establishment of foundries for casting cannon and small arms; recommending organizations to promote Southern emigration to Kansas; inquiring whether a due proportion of the arms and munitions of war belonging to Government is in the Southern arsenals; asking Congress to put Southern harbors in a state of defence; sympathising with the Democratic movements in Central America, and the introduction of Slavery there. All adopted.

A Committee was appointed to call the next Convention and issue an address to the Southern people. Adjourned.

The final adjournment will take place to-night.

The Railroad Accident at Alliance.

CLOSE OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—VERDICT AGAINST THE ENGINEER OF THE CLEVELAND TRAIN.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Dec. 12.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of those killed by the railroad accident at Alliance, have found a verdict attributing the cause of the accident to the Cleveland train, and finding that JOHN CHERRY, engineer, was concerned in the perpetration of the outrage. CHERRY is still at large at the head-quarters of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, but professes his willingness to give himself up, if protected from the violence of the people of Alliance.

The Reported Burning of Jefferson College.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 12.

The reported burning of Jefferson College proves to have been a hoax, it being a barn only that was burned, in the vicinity of it.

The reported destruction of the College and its extensive library, &c., found its way into the city papers through the special correspondence of one of our morning journals.

Burning of the Barge Gilboa.

RONDOUT, Friday, Dec. 12.

The barge *Gilboa*, belonging to OUTWATER & Co., at Tivoli, caught fire near this place and floated down the river in flames. She was burned to the *water's edge. The loss will be heavy. She was* heavily loaded with grain, hay, &c. No lives were *lost.*

Sale of the Buffalo and New-York City R. R.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 12.

The Buffalo and New-York City Railroad was [illegible] to A. D. PATCHIN, Esq., of Buffalo, who bid $175,000 for it.

Vote of Mississippi on the Presidential Election.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Dec. 12.

The majority for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE in the State of Mississippi, is 11,175.

ROMANTIC RASCALITY.

A Lion Among the Ladies—Something about Matrimonial Advertisements and Governesses.

A great scoundrel has left the City of late. He sailed from Philadelphia for Australia, *via* Europe, on Wednesday of last week, to avoid detention by the Police. He has left behind sorrowing and forsaken a host of women, who, smitten by his charms, lost their hearts and,—some of them,—a considerable quantity of money, besides other things of more or less value.

The character of whom we are speaking is decidedly a great man; he is even more, a perfect "gentleman," smooth of tongue, elegant in dress, with a handsome face and a Roman nose. What wonder, then, that he succeeded with the ladies, high and low, widow and maid, as but few men ever before succeeded!

He is a man of varied attainments, but without a moustache! He had what was better, (so he said,) a plantation well stocked with fat niggers in Louisiana, a handsome income and a *carte blanche* to the best society of the South. So when he came North he was not in want of society. A man of such standing is always appreciated, especially by the ladies, appreciating souls! The widows all beset him. And no wonder. He stood nearly six feet, erect and graceful, with fine wavy black hair, slightly tinged with gray, a piercing black eye, and, most bewitching of all, such a Roman nose. *Yes*, it must have been a *Roman* nose, for all his lady admirers (a perfect legion) declared it so, though not a few ugly and jealous fellows averred it to be decidedly Israelitish. He was a little old for some people, perhaps. He gave his age as 40; but he might have easily passed for 38, and, after all, what are a few years in a man's age, compared with a fine plantation and a classical nose! So the young ladies were not indifferent to his charms; but the widows, especially if they possessed a little capital left them by their dear, departed husbands, were more acceptable. Not that he cared for the money!—Oh, no; not at all;—he had plenty of his own; but as he was wont to observe, in his gay manner, money was never unacceptable, even to those who needed it least.

Our hero, though a perfect gentleman—a linguist, a lecturer and a physician—had what some might fancy to be a rather pretentious manner. That is, he *would* get acquainted with a lady, whatever at *first* might be her objections. But such a head, and such a nose as the Doctor's could not fail of making an impression, sooner or later. And he talked so divinely, too; was so poetical, so sympathising, so frank, so graceful, and again, at times, so sad, when speaking of his dear, departed wife. "Ah!" he would say, with a sigh, "he who has once known the happiness of a happy marriage, but illy bears the solitude of singleness."

"The *dear* man," the widow addressed would inwardly respond, as she gazed on his handsome countenance. Sympathy was already aroused, and sympathy in such cases is but a step from love. That step was soon made, and then came—the sequel.

The career of the Doctor (for so we will call him) in this City was peculiarly romantic, and displayed a talent so great and varied as to be worthy of a more extensive fame than it at present possesses.

We have been at some trouble to gain the necessary information to this end, but found the task an exceedingly difficult one. We have learned enough, however, *to give some idea of the Doctor* and his extraordinary exploits.

He gives to Philadelphia the honor of his birth-place. How long he lived in that city, or when he first *left it, is not known. It is certain, however, that in* 1850, and before, he was residing in the State of *Louisiana. Certain it is, that on the evening of the 4th* of August, 1850, he was married in the town of C——, Louisiana, to a young and lovely woman named MARY S——. With her he lived probably for some two years—for, in or about 1853, he reappeared in Philadelphia, where he soon made quite a sensation. He soon succeeded, by false representations, in winning the confidence of Mrs. W——, a rich widow of that place, who finally married him, fully persuaded that she had made a happy choice. But her honey-moon was of short duration.

Three days after this wedding, the bride and bridegroom quarreled. The "Rich Southern planter" and happy bridegroom wanted some money. The rich and happy bride refused to give him any, whereat she was assailed by the bridegroom, who, putting a pistol to her head, threatened to blow her brains out unless she handed out the needful. The threat did not avail, and the bridegroom left the premises and never again returned to either. Thus the charm was broken. The disconsolate bride grieved, and would not be pacified. The inquiries that were made brought to light the fact that her husband had another and a lawful wife (and child) living in Louisiana; that he also had a female friend with whom he had been living illegally, in Philadelphia; and that previous to his departure, he had contrived, by forging his wife's name, to obtain the sum of $1,500.

Information of this circumstance was given to the Police, and a warrant was issued for the gay Doctor's apprehension, but he had fled—to Mexico, it is said. The deceived lady quietly obtained a divorce, and the matter was kept as still as possible from the vulgar public. The lady subsequently married Dr. F——, with whom she lives happily.

Wherever the Doctor took refuge from Philadelphia he did not long remain, for in the latter part of 1853 he made his appearance in New-York City, and here began to play at his old game. How he succeeded in palming himself off for what he was not may be easily guessed. His polished manners, fine appearance and unbounded assurance, carried him successfully through, and made him a great favorite with all the ladies whose acquaintance he contrived to make. One of his admirers spoke of him thus, through some obliging newspaper:

"Many ignorant people imagine that in New-York we have no nobility. This is a mistake—we have a Baron. I don't know whether he is the first or the last of them (or both.) I can only certify to his existence. There he is, and a more baronial figure I would not wish to see. He is very handsome—he knows it. He is very learned—he knows that too. He is very skillful—he will tell you so himself. Although he *is not clad in 'complete steel'* he has the instruments upon him; if he has not his lance, he has his lancet, which does him better service. His appearance is very martial, aristocratic and kingly—yes, I may well say kingly, for he has many *subjects*, and they are ruled so well that they are called patients."

One poor creature—JOSEPHINE by name—must have been in raptures with him. She is described as having drank in every word that fell from his lips. In his presence she was happy, and was wont to gaze admiringly upon his classic countenance while he read aloud to her. The deep tones of his voice fell like sweet music upon her ear. In his presence the hours fled by unheeded, and the evening sped like a dream of pleasure.

Poor JOSEPHINE! Her dreams of pleasure were abruptly ended. What became of her—whether she committed suicide or fell in love with some one else we are unable to state.

The handsome doctor turned the ladies' heads completely. JANE, another confiding one to whom he was betrothed at the same time, thus expressed her feelings confidentially to a female friend:

"To be together is for us to be at once as *free* as in solitude, or gay as in company. We talk, I believe, all day; to talk to each other is but a more animated or audible thinking. All my confidence is bestowed on him, all his confidence is devoted to me. We are precisely united in character; perfect concord is the result."

Ridiculous confidence! brief concord! JANE soon mourned *for her great loss*.

Another of his lady admirers having chided him with coldness, or some greater offence, the arch-rascal replies: "Yes, but if you had looked into my heart! * * * You made a hollow bright as a rainbow above, around that dungeon [illegible] where my heart was crying!"

But the *fellow was insatiable. He could not* obtain victims enough by his ordinary or rather extraordinary intercourse with society. So he betook himself to the advertising columns of the daily papers. He corresponded with every lady advertising for a situation as governess, by representing himself to be a [illegible] children, whom he wanted to place under the care of some competent lady. By this means he obtained the acquaintance of many estimable ladies, all of whom he victimized to a greater or less extent, by obtaining loans of money from them, &c. He also patronized the matrimonial department of the papers, to a large extent, and by this means, also, he made the acquaintance of many foolish women, every one of whom it is hardly necessary to say he most shamefully deceived. He assumed in his advertisements various names, such as Mr. Stanley, Cherts, Calvin Luther, &c., &c. To a lady, with whom he effected a correspondence in relation to an advertisement for Governess he thus writes:

MY DEAR MADAM: Your esteemed note has only come into my hands this day, and I regret that an unexpected absence from New-York prevented me from seeing you as arranged on Monday last. I assure you, Madam, the favorable influence of our interview was mutual, for you possess all those lovable attributes of person and mind, so calculated, so essentially necessary to win and allure a man of refined organization, and one who seeks that adaptation of nature which can only give birth to true and sincere affections. I will candidly admit, (for candor is the twin sister of confidence) that in connection with a governess for my child, I am anxious to secure a *friend for myself*, and would be delighted if you would entertain my views. If, after an interview, we find that adaptation of natures which would foster a harmonious understanding, an arrangement could be entered into, I promise integrity of purpose shall mark my intercourse with you.

A line in reply, addressed to the Astor-House, will oblige, Yours respectfully, J. C. S.

Many he deceived in this way, but more, during the years 1853 and 1854, by advertising for a wife under various names. The exact number of his victims obtained in both ways was very large. He deceived by the Governess dodge Mrs. C., of Clinton-place, Mrs. S., of East Thirty-seventh-street, Mrs. P., of Broadway, Mrs. D., of Twenty-fifth-street, Miss S., of —— and many others. He first gained the confidence of these ladies, won their affections, proposed to all of them and was by all accepted. They all, however, found him out before the day set apart for their wedding; some in one way and some in another. He was at one time engaged to half a dozen ladies in the City at the same, while his wife and infant were suffering from sickness and destitution in Louisiana. Three of the ladies to whom he was thus engaged, were having their wedding-dresses made with the same dressmaker at the same time. They all met at the dressmaker's one day, and being mutually acquainted, entered into a conversation about the auspicious event to which they were so eagerly looking, when the secret came out that they were all engaged to the same man. A terrible scene ensued. Cologne and cold water were found requisite. This *exposé* gave rise to a great deal of talk in private circles, but neither of the ladies felt disposed to prosecute and punish the villain for fear of the publicity which they would thereby gain. One of these ladies having learned the whole of the Doctor's rascality, corresponded with his wife, and ascertained that she (the wife) was so destitute as to be actually compelled to pawn her dresses and wedding ring to gain the necessaries of life.

Touched by her suffering, the lady wrote to the Doctor, imploringly, saying that she would *forgive* her own injuries if he would but take care of his wife and child, whose sufferings she eloquently depicted. The brute paid no heed, but continued, with coolness and effrontery, his villainous career.

He continued to insert his matrimonial advertisements, and by means of the following unique one,

A WIDOWER of middle age, of good social position, cultivated mind, refined organization, warm and affectionate nature, and in every way calculated by habits and association to diffuse a genial and happy influence in the conjugal relationship he aspires to, whose "personal" and style is unexceptionable, and pecuniary position easy, would be pleased to make the acquaintance of a lady possessing attributes and qualities in some measure approximating his own. To such who feel disposed to waive conventional prejudice and act independently in a matter involving the highest aim, as well as the most important and vital considerations to their domestic happiness, he would invite a confidential correspondence, pledging a manly and honorable consideration at his hands, and assuring them the integrity of his purpose. Address, CALVIN LUTHER, Broadway Post-Office.

made the acquaintance of a host of the following named females, from all parts:

J. A. R., West 15th-street; S. H. C., Union-sq.; C. C., Brunswick, N. J.; Fanny C., Northumberland; Grace C., New-Haven; Matilda S., Matteson; Alice F., Plattsburg, N. Y.; Clara H.; W. H.; L. M., Brooklyn; Rebecca M.; Mary M., Brooklyn; W. M., Williamsburg; M. La P., Williamsburg; Mrs. E. F. L., Union-square; Beatrice M., Hoboken; Grace O., New-York; Emily E., Sullivan-place; Josephine S., East Broadway; W. S.

Here is

A LETTER FROM A HUSBAND-SEEKER.

SIR: I have received your note and hasten to answer it. I will remark, in the first place, that you have only done me justice in giving me credit for sincerity, that and frankness being two of my principal characteristics, although the *leading* trait of my character, and the *master passion of my soul is an intense* yearning for affection. I crave sympathy and kindness, and would deeply repay such by the devotion of a heart formed to feel and reciprocate every tender emotion. A heart capable of experiencing a love untainted by all selfish considerations, whose chief gratifications would arise from the welfare and happiness of the beloved object, with whom a [illegible] would be a palace, and a wilderness as the garden of Eden. Of course, to such a nature nothing would be more delightful than the pleasures of a home. In my opinion home illuminated by affection is the dearest of earthly blessings, and must ever be the centre of all my wishes and desire.

The following original lines will convey some idea of my feelings on the subject:

Give me to dwell mid Alpine snows, amid the tropic isles,
Or where the gloomy forest spreads its deep sequestered wilds,
Still, mid these fair congenial scenes, if those I love be there,
My heart, O Love, shall fondly rest, within thy sacred sphere.

I am fond of music and poetry, and have been from my childhood an humble votary of the muses. I am a passionate admirer of everything that is beautiful in Nature and Art. I am particularly fond of fine scenery, and the contemplation of exquisite paintings and statues always affords me the greatest pleasure. I have given you this slight account of my feelings, sentiments, as a sort of preface to our introduction. I shall be happy to grant your request for an interview to-morrow. I shall be at the Hamilton Ferry, (New-York,) in the ladies' room between 3½ and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I shall stand or sit by the window fronting the street, and that you may recognize me will describe my dress, which on this occasion will be black or pink, with a red shawl, green shirred crape bonnet, and black lace veil; and that you may more easily distinguish me will hold a flower in my hand. I wish you to come up and address me by my name, although I think it would be better to watch my coming, (I will be punctual,) and speak before I enter the room, I will then take a walk with you up Broadway, or, if not too cold, on the Battery. If the weather should prove unfavorable to-morrow, or anything should occur to prevent my coming, I shall not be able to see you on Friday, but will meet you at the same time, on Saturday, or should that be stormy, on the first fair day following. Wishing, in conclusion, that the interview may be mutually agreeable, I remain yours, in sincerity,

TUESDAY, October, 1853. PAULINE.

PEEKSKILL, Sept. 12, 1853.

TO MR. J. C. S.—In reply to MR. STANLEY's last letter, the writer begs leave to inform him that she will be pleased to see him on Tuesday morning next, (at 10 o'clock,) at No. 120 ——. In regard to Mr. STANLEY's remarks concerning first impressions, disappointment, &c., &c., the writer will merely add that in the opinion of a high-minded woman, a *gentleman's attractions consist in his high moral* character, his good sense, refinement, &c., &c. These attributes, delineated on the face of the possessor as they usually are, render it sufficiently attractive. The lady also anticipates a disappointment on the gentleman's part, for his ardent, poetical imagination has possibly invested her with personal beauty, and therein she will "be found wanting," as nature has given her only a small share. She feels greatly obliged to Mr. STANLEY for his kind assurances that "nothing shall in any way compromise her," and feels that she can confide in his honor. S. A. W.

N. B.—Should there be any mistake about the number, (tho' I think not,) Mr. S. will immediately find it by reference to a directory. Directed,
Mr. J. C. S.,
Post-Office, New-York.

Here is another:

HARTFORD, Sept. 5, 1853.

MR. CHESTER—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 27th instant came into my hands this morning of the 29th. It gives me much pleasure to reply to an epistle fraught with so much affection and tenderness, which was called forth from a stranger by a simple note from my pen, which was written almost expressly for the novelty of the thing. But as it pleased you to answer it, and esteem it a pleasure to respond to the sentiments contained therein, the frankness with which you communicate your ideas and express your wishes, gives me a favorable impression, for I am induced to believe they come from *a kind* and true heart, and in confiding in the sincerity *of your communication* I am inclined to think our tastes and feelings are not dissimilar, and should have no objections to a personal acquaintance. I am rather above the medium height, with blue eyes, &c.; was born in 1828. I anticipate visiting New-York and the Crystal Palace about the 20th of the month, in company with my sister and her husband.

Yours with sincerity,
LILLY M.

Directed: CHARLES CHESTER, Esq., New-York.

At length, fearful, perhaps, of the storm that he had [illegible] or from some other motive, the scoundrel accepted an appointment to [illegible] on the Isthmus, and prepared to start for that place.

Here we think our story is sufficiently long for one day. The narrative of the rest of the villain's rascality we will publish in our issue of Monday.

The Albion's Annual Gift—Portrait of Florence Nightingale.

It is an established custom with the *Albion* to make to each of its subscribers a New-Year's gift of an Engraving. Many of these have been among the finest works of art of their kind in the country. Usually their subjects are such as may be supposed to be of special interest to Englishmen on this Continent, for whose reading the *Albion* is specially designed.

The proprietors have been unusually fortunate this year in their selection of a subject. There is probably no person living of whom an Englishman would be more desirous to possess a good portrait, than FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE; nor will it be scarcely less welcome to those, of whatever name or nation, who honor the very highest qualities of the human character. In the large and fine Engraving which the *Albion* has prepared, she is seen, and reading, in the Hospital at Scutari, the scene of her heavenly labors, while in the distance are seen the Mosques and Minarets of the Turks rising in majestic form. Both the conception and execution are exquisite, and those who have personal knowledge of the Mistress speak to its singular fidelity. It is true that the outline of the face is of more classical correctness than that of the original, and a more generous *embonpoint* is given to the slight and delicate form, light and fragile as an [illegible]. But there is nothing even here beyond what the imagination of the painter always accords, even to the most ordinary woman.

But beautiful as is the gift as a work of art, it is doubtless from the subject it will derive its chief value. When the names of Cæsar and [illegible] have passed away, the name will live of this great woman who in a great crisis, when all was chaos and disorder, had the richness of soul to inspire, the greatness of intellect to conceive, the fullness of heart to realize, the comprehensiveness of mind to control, the [illegible] city of genius to direct, the noble strength of [illegible] devote life, and intrepidity of character to defy [illegible] in the cause of humanity. The horrors of Balaklava, Alma and Inkermann are still fresh in the mind. An army without a leader, a hospital without a purpose, a commissariat without provisions, soldiers gratuitously victimized on the battle field and then doomed to lingering agony in a friendless Lazaretto,—all was death, misery, and imbecility, when her form broke upon this desolate horizon like a bright star, full of splendor and beauty.

The *Albion* could not possibly have made a more beautiful selection for a New Year's Gift to its numerous, and we are glad to learn steadily increasing list of subscribers, than this. The *Albion*, though the representative of English sentiment and interest in a country where neither generally receive very marked respect, is edited with uniform ability, courtesy and tact, and enjoys the proper reward of these qualities, not only in its advancing prosperity, but in the respect and confidence of intelligent Americans as well as of those for whom it is more specially prepared.

The engraving is not for sale, but is given to subscribers to the *Albion* for 1857.

New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

Advices from London, by the *Africa*, were received, stating that the subscriptions for the cable to connect Newfoundland and Ireland were considerably in excess of the amount required to cover all expenses. We also learn that the cable is now being manufactured at the rate of from ten to fifteen miles per day, with the certainty that the whole extent of over 2,000 miles will be completed on or before the 1st of June next. Until the completion of the submarine connection between Newfoundland and Ireland, the Company will, we understand, make an effort to obtain the news from the steamers as they pass Cape Race, N. F., [illegible] which point to New-York the wires have been extended, and over which communications have been transmitted with great regularity for some weeks past from the office of the *American Telegraph Company*, No. 21 Wall-street. The British Government, in response to an application of Mr. FIELD, the managing director of the Company, for permission to receive the despatches by the mail steamers off Cape Race, N. F., and Queenstown, Ireland, say through C. E. TREVELYAN, Esq., Treasury Chamber, London, as follows:

"I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that their Lordships have stated to the Lords of the Admiralty that after communicating with Mr. Cunard as to the feasibility of the plan, and receiving from him an assurance that it might be carried into effect without in any way retarding the regular mail service, they are of opinion that the necessary directions may be given for the purpose, subject to the following conditions:

1. That the mail steamers shall not be delayed.
2. That they shall not be required to alter the course they would otherwise have taken.
3. That no responsibility shall attach to the ship or to the Government.
4. That the companies shall make such arrangements in reference to the receipt and dispatch of messages as shall be satisfactory to the Treasury in order to secure equal advantages to all persons using the Telegraph."

Jacob Little and the Board of Brokers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You have "hit the nail on the head" in your this morning's notice of JACOB LITTLE's operations. Having, to a considerable extent, been a sufferer by his operations, I am now only interested in learning whether the Brokers will become, practically, the accomplices of Mr. LITTLE, by restoring him to their Board. The question is "in a nut-shell." Mr. LITTLE sells stock Short. When he won, we paid. We have been paying constantly for nearly two years. Now, the tide having turned, Mr. LITTLE repudiates his contracts. We lose our money. That, perhaps, "serves us right." But is this man to go back to play the game over? The determination of this question will establish the character of the Board of Brokers. A STOCK PURCHASER.

Another Vessel Abandoned and Crew Rescued.

Brig *Gen. T. Ward*, Capt. Eaton, from Galveston, Texas, arrived at New-York yesterday, with the Captain and crew of schooner *H. W. Godfrey*, from Virginia, with pitch pine lumber, which was abandoned in a sinking condition on the 6th inst. The *Godfrey* lost her mainmast and sails about a week since in a severe northwest gale, after passing Barnegat; she was driven to sea and became water-logged, in which condition she was found, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], and the Captain and crew humanely taken off and brought to this port.

Letter from Wm. H. Hurlbut, Esq.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

SIR: Will you allow me to terminate, at once, a personal discussion which I certainly never invited? The *Edinburg Review* is responsible for itself, but if the character of an American citizen is to be discussed, it shall be discussed fairly.

My father, as all citizens of Charleston know, was, for nearly thirty years, a respectable and respected inhabitant of that city—a slaveholder himself, and connected by marriage with slaveholding families in several of the Southern States. He took a prominent part, in conjunction with his friends, the late Judge LEE and the living Mr. PETIGRU, in the opposition which the soundest citizens of South Carolina arrayed against the Nullification Conspirators of 1832, and his articles in defence of the Union and the Constitution which appeared in the Charleston *Courier*, at that time, over the signature of "Hamilton," are well remembered by all persons who were then familiar with South Carolina politics. By far the largest proportion of my relations still reside at the South, and are most of them Slaveholders. With my will, or without it, I must therefore be content to be considered a South Carolinian, though I can make no claim to the character of a Slavery extensionist, a nullifier, or a disunionist in the interest of the institution of slavery.

I would willingly rest my title to the character of a patriotic citizen of the United States, upon the doctrines which are set forth in the article which has excited the indignation of the secessionist Senator from my own State, and upon the temper in which they are discussed.

And I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. HENRY HURLBUT.

BREVOORT HOUSE, New-York, Dec. 11, 1856.

P. S. It is perhaps proper for me to add that I am not, and never have been a clergyman. I studied theology as well as law in Cambridge, after graduating at Harvard College, but as I have neither taken orders nor been called to the bar, I do not choose to appropriate to myself the honors of either profession.

An Imposture Acknowledged.

From the Evening Post.

MRS. GRANVILLE WHYTE, the lady who has enjoyed for some months an enviable reputation which belonged to another, has left the United States—as she remarked on departing—"forever." Before leaving she confessed that "Whyte" was not her real name; that she was never married; that she was not the authoress of John Halifax; and sincerely deplored the imposition she had been tempted to practice upon the numerous friends she had made in this country. She has taken up her residence for the present in Canada.

[illegible]

The exhibition of sculpture opened a few days since in the hall of the Church of the Divine Unity in Broadway, is worthy of more than the ordinary recognition by the Press, even of the special prodigies which, in endless succession, come to view in the great thoroughfare. The "Palmer Marbles" have, indeed, been heralded to the public by a preliminary correspondence between various influential citizens and the modest and grateful artist; but this is a hackneyed honor, which a weary public is somewhat tired of, and disposed, perhaps, to resent. In this case it has a meaning and deserves to be trusted.

The works on exhibition are twelve in number, and embrace specimens from the artist's first work in marble to his latest modeling in clay, including several species of composition—the bust from life, the medallion, the alt-relief, the sentimental-ideal, and the full-length figure which challenges a place in the historical school. The period within which these works have been produced is but seven years. They are the first fruits of an apprenticeship to art; but the apprentice shows himself in them to be a master.

A preliminary acquaintance with the sculptor will enhance the interest of these productions. Mr. E. D. Palmer is emphatically a son of New-York, having first seen the light in the heart of the State, in the vicinity of Syracuse. He is not a veteran, but he is an old inhabitant to some of the western counties, which he traveled over in his youth, pursuing the calling, to which he seems to have been naturally called, of a carpenter. Trusting to an appreciating pen which has traced his career in *Putnam's Monthly*, we learn that he was an adept in his business, employed on its nicer adjustments—from which one day at Utica, which he had made his permanent residence, he stepped into the profession of sculptor. His first trial of his skill was in cameo cutting. His first bust was put in marble in 1849. It is now on view in the Exhibition, where it is labeled on the catalogue an *Infant Ceres*—a chubby, happy child, modeled from an original, one of the artist's own family, three years of age. It is a pleasing work to look upon by the side of its companion, an *Infant Flora*, after a sister two years older, of the same stock. We soon find Mr. Palmer established at Albany, the place of his present residence, and in possession of a full share of attention which awaits positive merit at the Capital from its intelligent citizens, and the winter throngs of the Legislature. Among the warm supporters of the artist, is Hon. Hamilton Fish, and to his, other names of political eminence may be added.

When we state further that the artist is in the youthful vigor of life, of manly stature exceeding the usual height, of a countenance and manner open and inspiring, we have said all that it concerns the public to know of a personal character.

It will be noted that Mr. Palmer has never been abroad—hardly, we believe, beyond the limits of his own State—an important fact in the career of a successful artist, and accounting, perhaps, for no inconsiderable portion of that success. He is a man of genius—not of [illegible] manufacture—impelled to his work by the cravings of his own nature. Of the [illegible] that work to the country the visitor to the [illegible] in Broadway can have no doubt. [illegible] the desire to secure for the collection the [illegible] which it so richly merits, we simply [illegible] our own observations and impressions.

[illegible] the large room we find a parallel [illegible] rectangular arrangement of the chief [illegible] pedestaled or mounted, the full [illegible] of *The Indian Girl; or the Dawn [illegible] Christianity*, occupying the centre of the [illegible] protected by an appropriate canopy of [illegible]. There is much both of prose and [illegible] elucidations of this title in the catalogue, [illegible] which, reflection and improvement apart, [illegible] that it is intended to represent the [illegible] of one of the aborigines, who had [illegible] received some instruction in Christianity, [illegible] finding the symbol of the faith in the [illegible]. The right hand holds a cross, upon [illegible] the maiden is intent; the left, falling to [illegible], supports a bunch of feathers which she [illegible] in sport. The upper portions of [illegible] are bare, the drapery gathered in a [illegible] below the waist, and adding, we think, a [illegible] heavily to the rather full, and appropri[illegible] contour of the figure in which the In[illegible] characteristics are faithfully preserved. [illegible] has the beauty of its class, but the high [illegible] bones and a certain natural heaviness [illegible] with the lighter, more spirit[illegible] subjects of the Caucasian race. If this [illegible] should lack interest with any minds, we [illegible] it may be traced to this paramount [illegible]. "A young Mohawk warrior!" [illegible] said to have exclaimed when he first [illegible] Apollo of the Vatican; but he would [illegible] have found the Florentine Venus on his [illegible] to the woods. The *Indian Girl* is [illegible] placid, intent maiden; the expression [illegible] also attractive and engages the visitor. [illegible] must be pardoned if we do not fully respond [illegible] the emotions challenged by its admirers [illegible] analogue in its typical representation of [illegible] Christian life. As a work of art the mar[illegible] handled with rare ability.

[illegible] to the right and left we face the [illegible] entitled *Resignation and Spring*. The [illegible] will be pronounced by most persons the [illegible] of the collection. We should prefer [illegible] *Contentment*. The storm of life has [illegible] and left that happy creature un[illegible]. Resignation is born of suffering. [illegible] sweet face have been called on to [illegible]. It is such a face as Greuze, happi[illegible] domestic school of painters, loved to [illegible] personified—a truly genial [illegible] in abundance, not in excess, [illegible]. The face has breadth and [illegible], and is every way felicitous. This [illegible] to animal life and health is a trait of [illegible] worth a thousand meagre mathe[illegible] lessons of the schools. It is a voice [illegible]—a mistress whom he has thus far [illegible] with most commendable fidelity. You [illegible] that these heads were modeled from [illegible] men and women, and not from dead [illegible] sketch-books.

[illegible] is in the early maturity of wo[illegible]; *Spring* is the ripeness of girlhood, [illegible] tranquil, but inspiring maiden, her [illegible] of a type of intellectuality, in its [illegible] the American rather than the strict[illegible]. There is in this, as in [illegible] the other female heads in the room, [illegible], which we hold to be by no means the least truthful and winning among their many fine qualities. A beautiful head of *Innocence*, modeled, we are told, without thought of the likeness, but which turned out to be an excellent likeness of the sculptor's daughter—not a very remarkable coincidence for such fathers as artists should be—has this characteristic. It is an instinct of intelligence, like that "peace" of the Lady in Comus, "which goodness bosoms ever." These figures are purity itself.

This chastity of nature is again seen sublimated in expression, in different degrees, in the medallion, *A Dream of the Spirit's Flight*, partaking of immortality, leaving "the warm precincts of the cheerful day," but "casting one longing, lingering look behind," and in *The Sleeping Peri*, which is worthy to rest above the ashes of virgin innocence in the monumental chapel of a cathedral. Sleep, the image of death, is here the entrance to Heaven. The conception of the countenance is exquisite in fear almost to waken the form which, in its weariness, is again typical of the grave. But the sculptor need not go to poet's "Peris" and "the Mythology of the East" for such a creation. The original is passing away from Earth daily. Ask the sympathetic mothers and sisters who cling to the room where this is separately shown if it is not so!

We pass to *Morning* and *Evening*, two of the medallions in which Mr. Palmer excels. It is the same female figure at the beginning as at the close of day, attended by a star, keeping an appointment with the moon, issuing from or retiring from her cloudy bed. The eagerness of movement in *Morning*—the parted lip, the passionate sensibility, excited by the keen air of the new-born day—the Greek type of countenance, the rushing hair, the peculiar curve of the eyelid; and again, in *Evening*, the folded eye, the meek bowing to rest, but with the promise of a kindling resurrection—these are images of life itself in these spirited creations.

There is a *Sappho* in alt-relief, a worn, consumed figure, literal in its agony and suffering.

A bust of the distinguished citizen Erastus Corning, life-like in its traits, of an elevated but natural expression, closes our enumeration of every object in the catalogue.

There is not only rare excellence in this collection, but rare promise of excellence to come. Let the artist adhere to his first mistress, Nature. He has imagination and poetry in invention. Let him cherish and cultivate them not the less; but let him remember, in his pursuit of the ideal, that this much-abused essence is only the better life, the true genius of the actual, the real in its perfection. It is to be found, in particulars, in nature, and happily, in the full freedom of development which prevails, most abundantly in American nature. Our sculptor has not gone far to seek it, and he has found it. His inspiration is American. If he continue faithful to its first revelations we have no fear of his genius perishing for lack of material in the Beautiful, though he never visit the classic shores of Greece and Rome. He is not ignorant, as the details of his works show—the hair, an ear, an eyelid, a hand, a foot—of the secrets of art-representation which the ancients discovered. They imposed laws upon art, or rather they discovered its limitations and its necessary resources; but for the main work, nature is the school and the heart of man—the beauty of form, of grace, of outward refinement; not less the qualities so worthily represented in these marbles, the interior charms of life—the light of the intellect irradiating the earthen vase—the sweet possession of the virtues.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A publication, in three stately volumes, bearing the renowned names of Robertson and Prescott, is entitled to precedence in our book notices of the week. Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, have rendered a new service to the literary world by publishing Robertson's *History of Charles the Fifth*, with a continuation, by Prescott, the author of the *History of Ferdinand and Isabella*, in which all the important facts relating to the cloister life of the Emperor, omitted by the Scotch historian, are supplied by the American author. When Robertson wrote his history, the archives of Simancas, which contain the important particulars relating to his convent life, were inaccessible; but they are now opened to the world, and Mr. Prescott, availing himself of the copious materials which he had gathered from original sources in writing his *History of Philip the Second*, as well as the researches of Stirling and the compilation of Mignet, has furnished in the continuation of Robertson's history of the reign of the Emperor, a vivid narrative of the life in retiracy of the great monarch, which renders the life complete, and the character of the man perfect. In Robertson's history, Charles figures as the great Emperor, the stately personage of history, always wearing his imperial robes, and affecting the mien of the ruler and conqueror. But Mr. Prescott gives us a familiar portrait of the man. We are at once put at our ease in his presence, recognise him as a human being, and, without forgetting that he is a monarch in retirement, we feel that he is one of us. Robertson disposes of the cloister life of the Emperor in a few vague sentences; but we no sooner pass from the cold and dignified periods of the elder historian into the familiar and picturesque pages of Prescott, than we find ourselves in a different atmosphere, instinct with life, and surrounded by living realities. We were not before conscious of the amount of local coloring which Prescott throws upon his page until contrasting his narrative style so closely with that of Robertson. Of course, those who have Robertson's *Charles the Fifth* already, will be under the necessity of adding to it Mr. Prescott's continuation of the Emperor's life after his abdication, to render the history complete.

A candid and philosophical treaties on the subject of spiritualistic table-turning, and the various phenomena connected with it, has long been needed. There are but few persons who have either the opportunities or the ability to make that searching investigation into the recondite science of spiritualism, which is necessary to enable an unprejudiced mind to form a satisfactory opinion respecting it. The spiritualists claim too much, while their opponents have yielded too little. The absurdities and incongruities of the published statements of the developments made by mediums are easily detected and laughed at; but there remains the conviction on the majority of minds that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire; and precisely what this spark of fire is we think that the Count Agenor de Gasparin has succeeded in discovering, and has very clearly explained in his *Treatise on Turning Tables, the Supernatural in General, and Spirits*. The Rev. Dr. Baird volunteers an indorsement of M. de Gasparin's moral character, and his treatise, itself, bears sufficient evidence of his ability in handling his subject. It has been well translated from the French by E. W. Robert, and published in two handsome volumes, by Kiggins & Kellogg, of this City. M. de Gasparin is a Frenchman, but a devout Protestant, [illegible] philosopher and a patient and earnest [illegible], his style is lively and vigorous. He [illegible] thorough investigation of the whole subject, [illegible] historical, scientific and [illegible], arrives at the conclusion that there is [illegible] in the phenomena of table-turning [illegible] something is not spiritual, but natural.

A perfect dictionary of the English-American language is not a thing to be anticipated just now, while the exigencies of the day are constantly leading to the coinage of new terms and the perversion of old ones from their original meaning. But there may be an approximation towards perfection, and this has certainly been made in a new compilation, abridged from Webster's great work, by his son, William G. Webster, assisted by Chauncey Goodrich. The new work is not designed for students, but for the practical purposes of business men, and, for this end it appears to have been most admirably arranged and judiciously condensed. It is both an explanatory and pronouncing dictionary, and in addition to the legitimate objects of a lexicon it contains a good many useful tables, and a collection of French and Latin phrases in common use, and "a concise account of the heathen deities," the last of which might have given place to better matter. The publishers are Mason & Brothers of New-York.

New-Granada—Twenty Months in the Andes, by Isaac F. Holton, A. M., is the title of a new work published by Harper & Brothers, which we shall make an extended notice of hereafter. It is a large and well-illustrated volume, containing much interesting matter in relation to New-Granada.

A very excellent little work in its way is *Massey's Exhibition Reciter and Drawing-Room Entertainments*, published by S. French. The selections of dramatic and poetical pieces for recitation are made with discrimination and good judgment.

The oldest of living poetesses on this side the Atlantic, the most widely known and the best esteemed, Mrs. Sigourney, has published a volume expressly for the consolation and refreshment of the great multitude who, like herself, have passed the meridian of human life, and may be now classed as the P. M.'s of the human family. It is expressly and solely for those that the book has been written, and she says in her preface, "Whoever is found reading it may be suspected to have attained the same ripe age." But, notwithstanding this admonitory caution, we imagine that *Post Meridian* will find as many readers among the A. M.'s, as among the P. M.'s. Among the didactic reflections of Mrs. Sigourney will be found many pleasant and gossipy sketches of cotemporary P. M.'s whose lives and characters offer fit subjects of illustration for her theme. The volume comes to us from F. A. Brown, a Hartford publisher, through Wiley & Halsted.

NOVELS.

We place this word at the head of this paragraph, not because we have any new books that properly come under that head, but because we have not. The fact is worth noting. A whole week passes without a new novel being placed upon our table! Whatever the fact may portend, we are very certain it cannot be any suspension of the business of novel-publishing. But if we have no novels proper, we have three very pretty novelettes, or books which may be ranked in that class. Messrs. Dix, Edwards & Co. have published *Tales of Flemish Life*, by Hendrik Conscience, containing four charming little stories illustrative of Flemish society and manners. The same publishers have issued a copyright edition of *The Paragreens on a Visit to the Paris Universal Exhibition*, by the author of *Lorenzo Benoni*, and illustrated with drawings by *Punch's* great artist, John Leech. George Fowler Morrison gives us an adaptation of Marmontel's *Belisarius* to the needs of the present day. Mr. Morrison is a remarkable author—not that there is anything especially remarkable in his *Belisarius*, but, judging from a declaration in his preface, he is the most remarkable author of his day. Mr. Morrison declares that "Money, as the price of my labor and sincerity, would sully me." He ingenuously adds: "I have written and translated for the sake of my great country. Enthusiasm has been my spur, sublimity the material, and usefulness the goal of *Belisaire!*" Happy Morrison! How few of those who learn "what meagre profits flow from pen and ink" are animated by such ennobling motives.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

"About these days look out for an inundation of children's books," may be found in the literary almanac, by those who consult its pages, if there be any such work in existence. We have a small shower of works for children, as a premonitory sprinkling of the coming inundation. We do not object to them; they are like spring rains to tender plants, and herbage. Happily for the rising generation, the books now designed for their amusement and instruction, are very different from those which were put into the hands of their fathers and grandfathers. Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, have done their part towards enriching the department of children's books this year extremely well. *Kobboltozo*, is a new book written and illustrated by Christopher Pearse Cranch, as a sequel to the *Last of the Huggermuggers*, published last season. The illustrations of both of these books are very well engraved and well printed, but their grotesqueness is rather too much in the German manner; their extravagances seem rather forced than humorous. A much better but less pretending book is *Red Beard's Stories for Children*; Translated from the German by Cousin Fannie. The *silhouette* illustrations of this volume are exceedingly good, humorous and striking, without being grotesque. We have always been of the opinion that the most acceptable pictures for children are those that make the nearest approach to simple truth. *The Fairy Spectacle*, *Worth and Wealth*, and *Bright Pictures from Home Life*, are three pretty story books from the same publishers.

A strange phenomenon makes its appearance on our table, in the shape of a capital little story-book for the holidays from the pen of our over-worked District-Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, Esq. Few lawyers venture into such regions, and fewer still feel at home when they get there. *Old Whitey's Christmas Trot* is the name he gives it. The story is entirely metropolitan. We are introduced to a Wall-street lawyer and his lean attorney who are persecuting a country clergyman with a beautiful daughter and a famous horse. There is also an honest omnibus driver with a model wife and a model policeman for a brother—an elder son is in the legal way, and a younger professes to be a *litterateur*. A little world of romance surrounds the taking of the famous horse on an execution issued against the rector by the Wall-street people. In the end the lawyer grows penitent and discovers a long-lost nephew in his office-lad, who finds a cousin in the rector's daughter. There is, of course, a marriage, and the lovers and all the characters, including the horse, go down to immortality in Harper's best type with [illegible]'s best illustrations. Humor and pathos, points dramatic and descriptive, alternate throughout the book, and, doubtless, from the author's public experience, all the characters are taken from life.

Loomis & Co. have published a very beautifully illustrated edition of *Little Red Riding Hood*, as one of their series of *Illuminated Household Stories for Little Folks*.

Appleton & Co. have published a trio of nice story books, with an infusion of religious sentiment, entitled *Douglas Farm, a Juvenile Story of Life in Virginia*, by Mary E. Bradley; *Sedgemoor, or Home Lessons*, by Mrs. Manners, and [illegible], translated by [illegible]. This is a [illegible] from the English edition, and one of the [illegible] of children's books we have looked into.

Mason Brothers have [illegible] *The [illegible] Book*, by Fanny Fern, prettily illustrated by Fred. M. Coffin. Fanny's [illegible] are very well adapted for the taste of youthful readers.

ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Picture-books, with gorgeous bindings, gilt edges and wide margins, are as necessary and as characteristic of the holiday season as plumb cakes and mince pies—we came within an ace of adding, and about as useful and wholesome. But that would be hardly just. Many good books have been smuggled into public notice by the extravagant enrichments of the publishers, and much good artistic embellishment finds its way to the public eye by being made the vehicle of a trumpery collection of maudlin poems. There are, too, some genuinely good books, with excellent illustrations, which owe their existence altogether to the demand for gift-books at this time of year. Therefore we give a hearty welcome to all gift-books; they are at least the harbingers of a happy season when gifts and good wishes abound among all classes.

The Souvenir of Friendship; A Christmas and New-Year's Present, is the title of an elegant volume published by Appleton, containing selections from modern English authors, and illustrated by ten steel plates, in the best style of line engraving from the paintings of British artists. There is nothing new in this elegant volume, but it is all good, and, probably, better for not being new.

Rhymes and Roundelays in Praise of a Country Life, adorned with many pictures, is an exquisite volume altogether above the reach of American art. The pictures are numerous, drawn by the best artists, and engraved on wood. It is in all respects a most dainty volume, and the poetry, the pictures, the paper and the printing, are all worthy of each other. We wish that the resources of publishing in this country could produce a kindred volume.

The Rime of the Ancient Mariner furnishes a text on which Birket Foster, Wehnert, and E. Duncan, have employed their illustrative pencils in the most successful manner. Coleridge's weird tale has never before been presented to the reading world with such suitable comments as those furnished by these capital artists. This beautiful volume in covers of red morocco and gold is also from Appleton & Co., who have resuscitated the *Token*, the old established favorite which Peter Parley published so many years; this and the *Mignonette* are a couple of cheap gift-books with capital illustrations, and good selected reading matter.

Among the superb gift-books which these publishers offer to the public, is the library edition of *Roberts' Holy Land*, a work of the very highest merit, and unapproached in the magnificence and artistic beauty of the plates, whose highest praise, after all, is their fidelity to nature. It forms a gallery of art illustrative of the most interesting spot on the surface of the globe.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Retirement of Girardin from Journalism and Sale of La Presse—Incendiary Handbills on the Walls of Paris—A Midnight Mystery in a Church—Literary and Musical Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Paris, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1856.

The local event of the week that attracts the most attention is the retirement of M. Emile de Girardin from *La Presse*. M. de Girardin owned forty of the seventy-two shares in that journal, and for these forty shares M. Millaud, the rich banker, paid him 825,000 francs—$165,000. This would be estimating the price of the journal at $300,000. The *Presse* has, as you know, the largest circulation of any journal in Paris, something like 40,000 copies daily. It has no other than a daily edition. It has but one page of advertisements, and on these there is a heavy Government impost, besides agents' fees; for advertising in France is "farmed out" to agents who alone are responsible to advertisers and to justice. The advertising page of a Paris journal does not bring in much revenue. The price of the *Presse* is about three sous, or cents, a number, or 54 francs (a trifle less than three sous the number) a year. The journal costs to the proprietor a little more than this sum, thus: paper and printing 1 sou, or 18 francs a year; the Government stamp (6 centimes) and expenses of carrying, 2 sous, or 36 francs a year; total, 54 francs. Then to these expenses must be added the cost of four compositions, (their presses being insufficient to throw off the necessary number of sheets on less than four forms,) the pay of the editors and the administration, which amounts in all to $60,000 a year. It will thus be seen that since the price of the journal is exactly the same as the cost of the stamp and the carriage, the paper and the printing of one composition, that, therefore, this $60,000 annually, and the profits of the concern to the proprietors, must be derived from the advertising page. The great weight on the journal is the Government stamp of 6 centimes, a little more than one cent, which must be paid on each number of the journal issued. The sum thus paid *daily* to the Government on an edition of 40,000 sheets, is 2,400 francs—nearly $500!

At first sight it would appear that M. Millaud's speculation was a doubtful one. But since a variation in the number of journals sold does not change the income, and since the number of advertisements is always the same, the exact daily profits to the journal can be estimated; and it was without doubt upon an estimated rate of per centage equivalent to that to be obtained from other ordinary enterprises that M. Millaud consented to thus invest his money.

The change in the *Presse* is purely a financial operation, and no change will result in the politics of the journal. For two years M. de Girardin has not written a line for his journal, and the motive which restrained him from writing was the principal motive in deciding him to the sale which has just been effected. Called three times in the space of eight days to the cabinet of the director of general surety at the Ministry of the Interior, to answer for articles published in August, 1854, on the revolution in Spain, entitled *[illegible] des révolutions*, M. de Girardin the third time refused to go, declaring that for the future he would prefer rather not to write a line for the *Presse* than to be subject to this double *régime* of officious and official warnings. He has kept to his word, and his refusal to write had already operated injuriously to the interests of the journal. Since 1854, M. de Girardin has been largely engaged in stock and real estate speculations, at which he has added immensely to his fortune. Recently he was married, as I have already announced, to the young Countess of Tiefenbach, and it is probable that domestic cares and private speculations to some extent also operated in bringing about the sale. Yet it is said that the offer of M. Millaud was unexpectedly made and immediately accepted.

Charivari, by special permission, has published lately three political caricatures, which have had a certain success. The first was a representation of an English and French sailor plunging their hands into a plate of dough to make the macaroni run, a hit at Naples. The second represented an Austrian grenadier in the Turkish Principalities, whose feet had taken root in the ground and was therefore immovable; and the third and last one represented a British soldier thrusting his head and shoulders through a huge copy of the *Times* to shake hands with a French soldier, offering at the same time the remark that a miserable sheet of paper ought not to separate such good friends. To you the absurd part of these caricatures will be the necessity of obtaining a special authorization for their publication. To us, on the contrary, who are habituated to such littlenesses, these squibs of *Charivari* are a god-send.

The police continue to find incendiary handbills on the walls of Paris, and as these bills are frequently posted during the day, a strict surveillance was ordered to detect the guilty parties. But for more than a month the efforts of the police were completely fruitless, and the greatest curiosity was felt to know how these bills were posted, as the police is every where in the garb of citizens as well as in official costume. During the first few days that bills were posted, men were detected in the act leaning against walls as if resting; but the tactics were soon changed, after several arrests had been made for this kind of offence, and more than the police were [illegible] have at last made the discovery [illegible] *chiffonnier* [illegible] for a moment and leaning himself from the fatigue of his heavy burden. While standing in that position he did not move his hands, or make any suspicious movement whatever, and the men who were watching him were therefore the more surprised to find when he left his position that there was a bill on the wall. How did it get there? The *chiffonnier* was arrested, and on examining his basket it was found to contain a partition half way down, and under this partition was crouched a dwarfish boy of six years of age who, through a sliding door in the basket affixed the bills to the walls. This was a new dodge for which the police were not prepared.

A strange story is told of a priest in the Church of Saint Laurent, of this city. A man who felt unwell fell asleep in the evening in a part of the Church where he was not noticed by the porters when they closed the building for the night. At midnight, when all was still in the Church, he was awakened by a noise, and, starting up, saw a priest with a dark lantern in his hand issue from a side chapel. The priest directed his steps towards one of the square pillars of the wall, and there, springing open a concealed door, a young, half-clothed girl issued forth with supplications and prayers to be taken home, to be relieved from her cruel confinement. The priest made no reply to her entreaties, but placing a basket of provisions in her hands, pushed her back into her place of confinement and closed the door. The witness of this extraordinary scene was so alarmed that he kept quiet till morning, when he made his escape from the building and proceeded to inform the police of what he had seen. The story seems improbable, and the priests assert that the man was drunk and dreamed the drama he relates. But, however this may be, it is true that the police thought enough of the man's revelation to institute a searching examination, and that they refuse to make the result of this examination public. The Church of St. Laurent is situated in the Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, and was built as early as the fourteenth century. Like all churches built at that epoch, it has secret cells known only to its priests.

M. de Mirecourt has at last received a check in the progress of his celebrated biographies called *Les Contemporains*. M. de Mirecourt, as you may have observed in the course of the sixty-three biographies of living great men and women which have appeared, respects neither age nor sex, nor private nor public sensibilities. He makes his individuals pass before the public such as they are, and often as bad as the public believe them to be. His works have thus attained an immense notoriety, and being issued in a cheap form are capable of great harm or great good to the subjects of the memoirs. His last biography was that of Mr. Gustave Planche, a reviewer and critic of considerable note in France; and this gentleman was treated in so rude a manner that he has commenced a process against the author. It is not the first time in the course of the publication of the *Contemporains* the M. de Mirecourt has been attacked for defamation of character, but it is the first time that the sympathies of the public were clearly against him. M. Gustave Planche applied for and obtained an order for the seizure of the first edition, 20,000 copies, at the publisher's, the same day they were placed on sale, and before but a few copies had passed into the hands of the public. He demands, in his application, the destruction of this edition, damages for the libels contained, imprisonment of the author, and the insertion of the judgment in the journals of the city. It is thought that this time, M. de Mirecourt will be beaten, but it will not arrest the publication of his biographies. In the meantime, the biography of M. Gustave Planche is lent from hand to hand and is read with great avidity.

A process has also just been commenced against the Grand Opera, for the rights of authorship in the new piece lately brought out there, entitled *La Rose de Florence*, of which M. de St. Georges is the author. This piece, so long in a state of incubation, after having been cut down from five to three and then to two acts, was at last brought out on the night of the return of the Court from Compiègne. It did not succeed, and the Emperor expressed his disapprobation of the piece to the Director. But they continued to play it for several nights in succession, and for these nights there are several claimants for the author's benefit in the receipts. It appears that the piece is in part copied from another piece entitled *Victorine, ou la nuit porte conseil*, which in turn was an adaptation from *La jolie Fille de Gand*. The authors of these two works claim with M. de St. Georges, an equal share in the the proceeds of the performances which have taken place or that may take place. The ridicule which this process throws on the work of M. de St. Georges, added to its real want of merit, excludes it at once and forever from being classed among the great works that form the *repertoire* of the Grand Opera.

The success of your Steffanone (for a seven years' residence in America gives you the title to claim her) continues to increase at each night's performance. She may be now ranked among the few first-class prima donnas of the day, for she has received her consecration as such from the most difficult, the most critical, the most immovable audience in the world—that of the Italian Opera at Paris. On Saturday night she played with Mario and Corsi in "Lucrezia Borgia," a character that was understood here to be her best, and her success was equal to any of her former efforts. Since Grisi, no one has equaled her in the terrible *rôle* of *Lucrezia*. You may judge of the excitement the *début* of this lady creates in the musical and artistic world, when I tell you that in her audience on Saturday night might be seen Mlle. Piccolomini, Alboni, Frezzolini, Borghi-Mamo, Caroline Duprez, Ferraris, *danseuse*, and other of the celebrities of the city.

Jules Lecomte, the facetious writer of the *Journal des Débats*, of this city, devotes two columns of fun and keen satire to a leading article in the New-York Daily Times headed "The Effect of Mr. Buchanan's Election in England," and published as the "leader" in your semi-weekly issue of Nov. 11. Jules thinks, and rather frankly says it, that you estimate too highly the emotions you produce in Europe, either by your electoral revolutions or your grand airs. I send you the article, in order that you may have the benefit of the opinions of so important a journal as the *Débats* on this question. You will not fail to notice that M. Lecomte has made rather free with the text in his translations, a fault which he cannot attribute to his want of knowledge of the language, for one of his parents was English, and he professes to know the language as well as "the oldest native."

The same journal, the *Débats*, copies the Times' estimate of the cost of the Presidential election, and misunderstands the question so far as to believe that the 190 millions of francs which formed the total of the estimate, was paid out of the United States Treasury. Other journals, copying from the *Débats*, impose the same error on the French people. The *Débats* exclaims that "there is enough money to support a small Government a whole year."

The great piece of Alexander Dumas, *La Tour de St. Jacques*, fell to the ground, or as the French say, into the water, from the first day of its representation. They continue to play it, however, to indifferent audiences. MALAKOFF.

Foreign Personal Gossip.

The King of Denmark's life, says the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, is worth a very few years' purchase, his tenure of the throne worth still fewer, and there is every reason to make the many reports of his approaching abdication very probable. His heir, Prince Ferdinand, is already 64 years of age, and if he mount the throne and wield the sceptre conformably to the absolutist feelings and principles he is known to possess, he will infallibly bring about a revolutionary crisis.

The Naples correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says M. de Buschenthal, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic, has been lately in Naples, on some secret mission, which puzzled a great many persons here, but which I believe to be with the view of procuring some thousands of prisoners as a gift for the colonization of his country.

A London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes: Lord Palmerston is, I am happy to say, in excellent health, and in the best possible spirits. He is greatly pleased with the way the public have approved of the manner in which he has exercised the unparalleled amount of patronage that has fallen into his hands.

A testimonial to Mr. Gavan Duffy, for which subscriptions had for some months been obtained in Melbourne and the neighboring Australian towns, was presented on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 20. The [illegible] amounted to £5,000, [illegible]

[illegible] of M. Millaud in the proprietorship of M. [illegible]

Ernest Jones continues to hold his political [illegible] for the subject of his address: "[illegible], its revenues, how derived, its political and social influence on English history, [illegible]."

Kossuth, by last accounts, was lecturing in [illegible], England, "on the [illegible] of Continental Europe." His audiences were as large and as respectable as usual. Kossuth's next lecture would be delivered in Edinburgh.

The retirement of Lord Panmure from the War Department is announced to take place at an early date. The three statesmen named as most likely to succeed him are the Duke of Somerset, Mr. Sidney Herbert and the Earl of [illegible].

Mr. Alexander Maclagan, the poet, author of *Sketches from Nature* and [illegible], has been awarded a pension of £50 a year from the British Government.

Miss Rothschild, eldest daughter of Baron and Baroness Rothschild, is shortly to be married to Baron Alphonse Rothschild, son of Baron [illegible] Rothschild, of Paris.

The state of health of Mr. Robert Stephenson, M. P., the eminent engineer, has been for some time so precarious as to render it doubtful whether he can remain in England.

A bronze statue, twelve feet high, has been erected in Trafalgar-square, London, in honor of the late Sir Charles James Napier, the conqueror of Scinde.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, lately elevated to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, is about to be made a Peer of Great Britain, with the title of Baron Langton.

Rear-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the British North America and West India station.

Redpath, the English Railroad defaulter, has been adjudged a bankrupt. It is said that his estate will realize between £20,000 and £30,000.

Queen Victoria has conferred upon Philip James Bailey, author of *Festus*, a pension of £100 per annum.

The Grand Duke Constantine, according to *Le Nord*, will visit Paris before joining the Empress Mother at Nice.

The Earl of Ellesmere has been attacked with a very severe illness.

It is said that Mr. Albert Smith nets £8,000 a year by his entertainment of Mont Blanc.

Cardinal Wiseman has been lecturing in London, on "Recollections of the Four last Popes."

Personal Habits of the Pope.—John Francis Maguire, Esq., M. P., and proprietor of the Cork *Examiner*, has published in his paper the first of a series of letters from Rome. Speaking of His Holiness the Pope, he says:

"Judge, now, from the daily life of this good man, how far from the truth is the picture which prejudice and misrepresentation have drawn of the present Pope. He rises before 6 o'clock, and celebrates mass himself every morning in the year. Not content with this act of daily devotion, he always hears another mass. He then gives audience to his Secretary of State, on matters of public importance, and next to his major domo, on the affairs of his household. He then receives all the letters addressed to him, which, as I shall have reason to show, are of the most varied character. These he carefully reads and places in the hands of his private Secretary, for further information, or to be at once acted upon, as the case might be. At 10 o'clock his audiences, properly so called, commence, and generally last till 2, when he dines, his fare being of the simplest kind. At 3 o'clock he frequently drives out, his excursion lasting generally till 5. At 6 o'clock the audiences are resumed, and usually last till 9 or 10 at night. He then reads his office, just as any ordinary priest, and retires to a bed as simple and plain as belongs to the humblest student in Rome. Besides special audiences, which may happen at any moment, each day is set apart for those of a particular kind, and the transaction of certain classes of business, connected either with the internal administration of the Papal States, or appertaining to those no less grave matters which demand the daily consideration of the Sovereign Pontiff."

Immunity of Foreign Consuls in the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856.

I perceive by a paragraph in the commercial column of the Times, published on Friday last, that the issue of exterritoriality of a foreign Consul doing business in the United States, and of his exemption or non-exemption from civil suit, has been raised in New-York, and is exciting a good deal of interest in moneyed and mercantile circles. The following is the paragraph in question:

"An important commercial issue has been raised in our Courts on the immunity of foreign Consuls resident in this country. Most of these functionaries in New-York are merchants or bankers, doing business in the ordinary way, drawing and indorsing bills of exchange, negotiating charter parties, and contracting various other obligations, in breach or default of which they would, as private citizens, be held responsible in our Courts of Law; but, being Consular Agents or Representatives of a foreign Power, may (according to a recent precedent) interpose the plea of immunity as a bar to civil actions in our State Courts. If this be really so, the law in the case should be more generally understood than, at present; otherwise the very common claim for damages on protested bills of exchange, drawn abroad or at the South, against a resident indorser, is liable to be resisted on the plea that the indorser, or some member of his firm, is a foreign functionary."

The principle involved was recently incidentally discussed by Mr. Cushing, United States Attorney-General, in another case affecting Consuls of Foreign Governments in American ports. His opinion, as I have heard its substance stated, seems to me to be quite conclusive, and his argument to put entirely at rest the proposition that a foreign Consul doing business in the United States has in any case, *other than in the exercise of his Consular functions*, any privilege of immunity from suit not enjoyed by the most humble citizen. Under the American Constitution, however, the foreign Consul, whether a citizen of the United States or the subject of a Foreign Power, may claim to be tried or sued in the *Federal* instead of the *State* Court,—just as a citizen of one of the United States must bring his suit against a citizen of another State of the Confederacy in a Federal Court. This is the only difference between the case of a foreign Consul residing in New-York, and the case of the "four-cent-man," the President of a New-York Bank, or any merchant or trader who is American-born.

And this "difference," it will be perceived, does not in the least degree affect the character of the suit brought against the foreign Consul, the nature or validity of his obligations, or the evidence by which they are to be substantiated: for, though the case is tried in the United States Court, the *suit at issue must be decided by the State law*. The trial is, in reality, a trial under the *State* law, but, before a Federal Judge. To show that this is so, it is only necessary to remind the reader that there is no Federal law of copartnership, or relating to indorsements, bills of exchange, mercantile transactions, &c. These are all subject, under the Constitution, to the exclusive jurisdiction of the States; and Congress, of course, could not provide any legislation governing them. It follows that, as the State law decides the question at issue in the suit against a foreign Consul, the commercial obligations entered into by such foreign officers are just as safe, for the other parties thereto, as though made with a merchant who is not a Consul, and their enforcement is hedged about with no impediment of law, or treaty stipulation, or judicial form even, which does not exist in every other case.

I do not know what the precise "precedent" is, to which reference is made by the Commercial Editor of the Times; but, upon investigation, the decision will be found not to conflict with the principles thus laid down. If it does so conflict, it will not stand the test of prosecution in the courts of final appeal. In all probability the case referred to was a suit in a *State Court*, the decision of which did not dispose of the claim or debt in suit, but only the question of *jurisdiction*. It was probably a non-suit, on the ground that the suit was improperly brought in the State Courts, and that it ought to be taken to the Federal Court, if anywhere. Mr. Cushing's opinion, I understand, is addressed to another question concerning the immunities of foreign Consuls,—namely, whether such officers, being a citizen of the United States, is released from militia or jury duty. The answer is, that he is no more relieved from these duties of a citizen than he is deprived by his Consular character of his rights as an American citizen. B.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE—SPECIAL MEETING.

Yellow Fever—Dr. Barton, of New-Orleans, on the Subject—Blames the City Authorities for Such Epidemics—Opinion of Drs. Stevens, Wood, &c.—Proposition to Put the City Inspector's Department into the Hands of Medical Men.

A special meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held at the University on Wednesday evening last, Dr. Willard Parker, President, in the Chair, who stated that the Academy had been called together for the purpose of availing themselves of the opportunity to hear the views of Dr. Barton, of New-Orleans, upon the subject of Yellow Fever. Dr. B. was well known to many as formerly connected with the school attached to the University, and as having in New-Orleans, in the Mexican war with Gen. Scott, had a large field for the observation and study of Yellow Fever, upon which he had read and written much. He was happy to introduce him to the Academy.

Dr. Barton briefly returned his thanks to the Academy for the honor of appearing before them, and stated that a few years since he was appointed by the city of New-Orleans the Chairman of a Medical Commission to examine and report upon the subject of Yellow Fever, in its relations to the City of New-York. That report was elaborate and voluminous, but to it he need not refer, for it had been published, and probably was in the hands of most of those present, and on the present occasion he should limit himself to the cause and prevention of this disease, without touching at all upon the treatment and many other points. How it originates, and how to prevent its occurrence, would be the subject of his evening's paper.

CAUSE OF YELLOW FEVER.

There are two conditions necessary to the creation of Yellow Fever. An elevated temperature and a high dew-point form the blades of the "shears of fate," united by miasm and filth. The report of the Sanitary Commission had stated this fact, and that whenever the dew-point fell to 60° the fever ceased invariably. The experience of the subsequent years had corroborated this view, both in New-Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, &c.

The paper which he should read to the Academy was prepared for New-Orleans, but it contained some statements, intended for this Academy, in opposition to the views expressed here within the last year.

First—He should make some corrections where he had been misrepresented. He had never said that disturbance of the soil alone would produce the Yellow Fever.

Second—He had never stated that a high dew-point was the cause of Yellow Fever: but that it was the conjunction of these two elements with filth in certain proportions that was the cause. The three elements were necessary.

In regard to the report of the Commission which had generally been well received by the profession, there was skepticism on two points, the influence of a high dew-point and the necessity of a specific cause, and these points he proceeded to explain. Here he took notice of statements made a year since to the Academy by Dr. Stone, of New-Orleans, whose high position rendered it necessary that these views should be met.

The condition of the atmosphere was very important. He had frequently known unacclimated persons visiting an infected district to be attacked in two hours, when the dew-point was high.

I predicted the Yellow Fever of 1853 in May. The spring was dry, the rainy season being but seven days and seven nights, but in June and August there was much rain; for thirty days and nights it rained, and the dew point averaged 70 71-100. Yellow Fever depends upon meteorological changes, and as the dew-point rises and falls this disease varies. A few cases may occur sporadically, but there never will be an epidemic.

Dr. S. said that this disease had no relation with intermittents, and that it was no more likely to attack localities where miasmatic diseases prevailed. It is charity to suppose that the author has been misreported in this particular, the fact being so directly opposed to this view.

He wished to correct one very prevalent idea, that dryness and dryness are not synonymous. A hydrometer is the only test of this atmospheric condition. Rapid rains deplete the air and leave it dryer than before. Sandy soils absorb it, while clayey ones retain it, and the air is, consequently, correspondingly more or less dry. It is well known that foggy weather is generally without rain, yet no one would pretend that the air was not laden with moisture. Humidity is a necessary constituent in many diseases, as Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Sun-Stroke, &c.

Whenever yellow fever occurs in any place for the first time, it is always accompanied by marked atmospheric changes; the same changes are noted at its departure, and these show how futile are the terms indigenous, imported and the like. A few cases may occur after a frost, but there is no epidemic. So we see cholera occurring in cold weather, and even in Russia where the thermometer is near zero, but it is forgotten that this is the out-door temperature. The in-door temperature, where the disease actually occurs, is about 80, or Summer heat. The seasons when yellow fever is rife in New-Orleans, are peculiarly damp. The city is always damp. Goods spoil kept in our stores one year, and flour frequently in a few hours, for notwithstanding the peculiar dampness of our city, little or no efforts have been made in the construction of our warehouses to counteract it. The dampness, however, of itself, be it remembered, will not cause yellow fever, if the other elements of high temperature and filth be not added.

(The Doctor then went on to speak of the manner in which this disease attacks a neighborhood, and particularly in the case of the *Ben Franklin*, which, it is alleged, carried the yellow fever to Norfolk, but which he said was not the case.)

It is the fault of the city authorities if yellow fever invades a city! The disease is entirely in their hands, and they may have it or not, as they wish. The "shears of fate" which is to cut the thread of their lives is formed, as I have said, of two blades. The one is high temperature, the other a high dew-point. But the rivet of these shears, without which they cannot act, is filth. *The authorities can so drain the City and so thoroughly cleanse it that one blade will be dulled, and the rivet may entirely be wanting.*

"*Millions for cure, but not a cent for prevention,*" seems to be the motto of city authorities. Filth is the electric spark which fires the other elements. Typhus, small-pox, yellow fever, measles, and many other diseases, as well as all intermittents, may be, in my opinion, generated, without foreign importation. A study of meteorology was absolutely necessary for the safety of a city. Notwithstanding the proximity of Government institutions to the infected region around Norfolk, no such observations were made, and in some places where this was supposed to be done they were made at a distance of a mile from the location where the disease raged, upon a hill, or in a healthy locality. The reports, therefore, were not the reports of the infected locality, but of a proximate healthy one, and a comparison would show a most marked difference.

On concluding his remarks, of which we have scarcely given an outline, to one of the largest meetings of the Society ever convened, Dr. A. H. Stevens proposed a vote of thanks, which was unanimously carried, and then proceeded to propound several questions for the *viva voce* vote of the Academy, (upon which it was thought inexpedient for the Academy to express a formal opinion,) but being called upon for his own personal views, stated: *First*—That he did not think yellow fever was a high grade of the bilious fever of our country, but something more. *Second*—He did not consider it personally communicable. *Third*—He did think its origin connected with the arrival of foreign shipping. *Fourth*—He held his opinion in suspense, whether it might not exist independent of the arrival of foreign vessels.

Dr. Clark hoped, if the vote was taken, it might again be taken after the discussion of the subject.

Dr. Isaac Wood thought it unwise to vote on this question, as he doubted if the members of the Academy generally were able to vote understandingly.

Dr. Griscom desired further light upon it before voting, and would, therefore, request Prof. David B. Reid, of Edinburg, Scotland, whom he saw present, (the distinguished chemist, well known for his scientific sanitary reports, made to the British Government, who arranged the ventilating apparatus of the new Houses of Parliament, &c.,) to state to the Academy his views respecting the influence of dampness in producing disease.

Prof. Reid, in responding, said he had seen little of the relation of dampness to Yellow Fever, but he had, in Scotland, England, France, Russia, &c., noted many relations between moisture and disease generally. He had never, in his life, listened with so great interest and delight to any paper as to the valuable one of this evening. He had had much to do with ventilating old buildings in London, in draining sunken places, where the drains and air-tubes had to be carried down through the remains of the old Roman walls, ships from China, the Houses of Parliament, and especially the worst part of London, the Old Bailey. Lime in large quantities he had found to entirely destroy all dampness. He was not prepared to hear of the low temperature of New-Orleans. He had, indeed, seen great cold in London immediately after a storm. Fever, he said, was invariably arrested by the withdrawal of moisture, to be effected in these cases either by a high temperature drying it up, a low temperature condensing it, or by chemically withdrawing it. The difference of moisture he had personally noticed in his late residence in London, where, in the upper stories, meat would keep pure for several days, when, near the ground, two or three hours only would be necessary to materially change it.

Dr. Stevens had observed, when the Potter's Field was in Third-avenue, there was an intense stench from some 1,200 bodies being buried in a trench, in two weeks, and he, as the President of the Board of Health, ordered 20 barrels of lime sent there; sixty were used, making the place, as the keeper said, "perfectly lovely—as sweet as a rose." He wished to know whether the lime decomposed the gases or withdrew the moisture?

Prof. R. replied that it did both, and in various ways, when in the fluid state; so long as the alkali was in excess, as evinced by the test paper, it would be effective.

Dr. Foster proposed some resolutions expressing the opinion of the Academy respecting the importance of attention to the cleanliness, draining, &c., of the City.

Dr. Parker seconded them, urging the necessity and importance of the principles therein stated.

Dr. Griscom hoped they might be carefully and strongly stated, and drew the attention of the large assembly present to a preamble and resolutions then lying on the table for signatures. It was a memorial directed by the Academy, to be drawn up and forwarded to the Legislature, requesting that the City Inspector's department be abolished and a department of Public Health be established, and that the Superintendent should be a regular graduated medical man. This was largely signed during the evening.

The resolutions were referred to a Committee to prepare for the action of the Academy at the next meeting. The Academy then adjourned.

Dr. Barton, of New-Orleans, on Wednesday evening, before the Academy of Medicine, said in substance that the local authorities generally are responsible for an epidemic yellow fever. Thirty-five per cent. of the English Crimean army died chiefly through want of sanitary precautions. In view of such opinions from such authoritative quarters, and such startling facts, is it not time for citizens to give some little attention to the impotent system that professes to (but never does) clean our streets, and maintains at an enormous expense such abundant filth in all our public places? The yellow fever crept up to the outskirts of the City last Summer. It had been creeping Northward slowly for several Summers, and our best sanitarians fully believe that had not the weather been unusually healthful we should have felt the plague in its full force within our own borders before now. If such another Summer as that of 1855 should return upon us next year, finding the metropolis as full of filth and reeking with all manner of stenches as then, there is no earthly hope for us but that grass will grow in our streets, and our warehouses be still, and our thoroughfares deserted. Our sanitary regulations are nothing—our health police utterly ineffectual, worse than nothing. Isn't it time for citizens to give the subject a serious thought?

Foreign Influence.

A LECTURE BY JOHN MITCHEL.

Mr. John Mitchel delivered a lecture in the Tabernacle to a large, and certainly one of the most enthusiastic audiences that has gathered in that building since the close of the Presidential campaign. The time named for commencing the lecture was 8 o'clock, and at that hour Mr. Mitchel entered the building and while proceeding down the aisle to the platform, was welcomed by a running fire of genuine Irish cheers. Soon after reaching the desk, he commenced by saying that the subject of his lecture was "Foreign Influence." His audience were not to suppose that he was going to rail against giving citizenship to foreigners; against the Pope because he is an Italian, nor against the Saviour because he was born in Nazareth, and not in America. He left such railing to the old ladies who superintend Know-Nothing newspapers, and he would refer his hearers to those prints for such matter—if any such papers were now in existence. It was not such influences that he feared. But there was an influence which he would call their attention to, and, while doing so, would refer to the only portion of the sayings of George Washington now often quoted—that which warned his countrymen to beware of foreign influence. From that he drew the inference that with Washington the citizen by choice and the citizen by chance were equal; and also that the influence against which he warned his countrymen was the influence of the British Government. And Washington was right, notwithstanding his warning had not been heeded. That it had not been was evident in the fact that England held sway over our commerce; in the fact that an editor, when it was feared that after the Crimean war, England would turn her guns upon New-York, said with truth, that she would not do that, as to do so would be simply to destroy her own property; and in the fact stated boastingly by Emerson, in his *English Traits*, that our libraries were filled with English books, and that in effect England was our teacher. But it was not enough that they were our teachers. Fearing their power might not be sustained sufficiently by that, they proceeded to interfere with our politics. They did so during the recent Presidential campaign. All knew how strenuously the English Government advocated the claims of John C. Fremont for the Presidency. Abolitionism, which sought to destroy the Union, was fostered and sustained by England in the North, and the curse of Know-Nothingism was sustained, so far as it was sustained, by England. It was by men in the British interest that riots against foreign-born citizens had been instigated here; and by the same men were the mobs gathered that desecrated and destroyed Catholic Churches. [Cheers.] That Slavery was either morally, politically or religiously wrong, was not dreamed of here, until British philanthropy taught it to Massachusetts. [Applause.] Was this not British influence? Were not such men as Garrison, Theodore Parker and Ralph Waldo Emerson under British influence? And were not such women as Harriet Beecher Stowe under British influence? Why, Mr. Emerson, who was a writer of pretty sentences, and who, if he could but string them together intelligibly, would succeed in being understandable, boasts of it; and feeling it, extolled all Englishmen, and all Englishmen did. In proof of this he quoted from Emerson's *Traits* portions to sustain his assertions. Emerson himself was English, from head to foot. All he thought, all he believed, all he lived for, all he hoped for, was English, and only English. But he would pass from a consideration of Mr. Emerson and his book. He had not spent so much time over them because he set a high value upon them, but simply because he considered *English Traits* a fair specimen of New-England Abolition literature. In addition to the influences he had named, he mentioned that of the London *Times*, every article in which on American politics was copied into every prominent American newspaper, and had, in consequence, a larger circulation here than any single American newspaper. All these influences, and many more from the same source, were in opposition to the best interests of the country. Among the citizens of the United States, none had more cause to repel such influence, than the Irish born; and, that being so, he was gratified by knowing that Irishmen were the conservative element in the United States; and that they had stood united in support of the staunch democracy; that they had elected James Buchanan; and that, in doing so, Irishmen had crushed foreign influence in the United States,—leaving it a fact that the men who supported successfully the liberties handed down by our forefathers, were the men who submitted their private judgment to the correction of priests, provided for us by the Pope of Rome. He concluded with quoting Washington's warning against the insiduous wiles of Foreign influence.

Mr. Milburn's Lecture.

Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, who is favorably known as a lecturer, appears before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association again on Monday night, and will discourse upon the "Life and Character of Alexander Hamilton." His lecture a week or two since, upon Aaron Burr, was filled with new and interesting facts, and this lecture upon Hamilton will be an appropriate sequel. Such lectures cannot fail to be instructive and entertaining.

Death of Hermann E. Ludewig.

Mr. Hermann E. Ludewig, a well-known German lawyer of this City, died yesterday morning at his residence in Brooklyn, after a short illness, aged 47. Mr. L. came to this country about fifteen years ago, intending merely a temporary visit. Some letters, however, which he wrote home to Dresden, and which were published, in which he drew a contrast between the state of Europe and America, strongly favorable to the latter, excited the ill-will of the Saxon Government, and he was in consequence advised by his friends to remain in this country, and accordingly did, settling in New-York. Having previously prepared himself for the legal profession in Germany, he embarked in it here, soon acquiring a large connection among our German population. He was one of the most active members of the American Ethnological Society, and was also connected with the National Institute and New-York Historical Society. He was the author of a very valuable bibliographical work, the only one of its kind, entitled *Literature of American Local History*, New-York, 1846. A new production, a bibliographical list of Grammars, Dictionaries, &c., of the languages of the American Continent, is now in the press of Trubner, in London.

Mr. Ludewig leaves a widow, but no children.

Fire in Wall-street.

A fire broke out at 6¾ o'clock this morning, in the confectionery and French restaurant of B. D. Gavron, No. 19 Wall-street. Mr. Gavron sustained a loss of about $1,000. He was insured for $2,000, in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, on his stock of liquors and a part of his fixtures; but nearly $500 worth of furniture and fixtures were destroyed, upon which there was no insurance. So that he sustains an actual loss of $500. From Mr. Gavron's place the fire extended to the oyster saloon of D. & R. H. Leddy, in the basement, damaging them about $300, but the premises were covered by an insurance of $800, in the Astor Insurance Company. The second and third floors, principally unoccupied, were damaged considerably by water. The damage to the entire building was $600. It is covered by insurance. The fire originated underneath the furnace of the [illegible] attached to Mr. Gavron's restaurant.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

Motions and decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 12.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

Sebastian D. Lawrence et al. vs. The Steamship Roanoke.—The libel in this case was filed by the owners of the schooner *Sidney Miner*, to recover the value of the schooner and her cargo, amounting to about $8,000, she having been sunk by a collision with the *Roanoke* on the night of the 5th of April, 1856, off the coast of New-Jersey, nearly opposite Little Egg Harbor. The libelants allege that the schooner was bound to New-York with a cargo of coal and marble, heading north-east on her larboard tack, with the wind from north-west by North, the night being starlight; that the lights of the steamer were seen approaching, whereupon a light was swung on the schooner to attract her attention, and the steamer seemed to be passing to windward, when of a sudden she changed her course, and came into the schooner at full speed, nearly amidship, sinking her in a few minutes; that the schooner never changed her course and committed no fault.

The answer alleges that the steamer was bound on her regular trip from New-York to Norfolk, with good lights set, a lookout kept, and under moderate speed. That when the schooner's light was seen, the steamer bore away to avoid her, but as the light did not change its direction, she bore away again, and still the bearing of the light was unchanged; that the light then disappeared, and in a few minutes the schooner was seen heading a course which would have cleared the steamer, but she suddenly then altered her course several points and came right across the steamer's bows, and thus caused the collision.

Testimony on both sides was taken.

For libelants—Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue. For claimants—Mr. Van Winkle.

THE BRICK CHURCH CASE.

Motion to amend Complaint Abandoned.

ARGUMENT ON DEFENDANTS' DEMURRER.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Friday, Dec. 12.

Arkenburgh and Earle vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.—The counsel for the plaintiffs in the above suit appeared in Court this morning, pursuant to the conditions of the adjournment on Wednesday last, and announced their readiness to proceed with the motion for leave to amend the complaint. Another case being before the Court and unfinished, the Court, in accordance with the rule in such circumstances, decided to hear that out before allowing the Brick Church case to be resumed, or renewed, rather, on the motion to amend.

The counsel in the other case accordingly proceeded with it, but one of them being obliged shortly afterward to attend the U. S. Circuit Court, he applied for permission from the Judge to absent himself for that purpose.

His Honor suggested that as the Counsel in the Brick Church were in waiting, the intervening case should be postponed for the day. This was agreed to, and the Brick Church case now came up for a hearing.

Mr. Waldo Hutchins, for the complainants, read the order granted by Justice Clerke yesterday morning on the papers that had been read to the Court, and read an affidavit signed by himself, asserting the reading by him to the Court at the argument on the 31st day of May last, of the amended complaint; that it was taken by the Judge along with the other papers in the case, that it had indorsed on it a statement of its having been filed on the 14th day of July last, in the County Clerk's office, whose certificate it bore, and that it was sworn to before W. H. Dusenbury, a commissioner of deeds, on the 31st day of May, 1856.

Mr. O'Conor, in reply, read the affidavits of Wm. Fullerton and B. F. Dunning, the former of whom had been in part and the latter entirely a witness to the proceedings in the Court on the 31st May, whilst Mr. Field was arguing the case in opposition to Mr. O'Conor, and both deponents denied any knowledge whatever of an amended complaint, or of any amending of the complaint, or of having assented to any amending or amendment of the complaint on the occasion specified. To Mr. Dunning's affidavit were annexed the notes which he had taken of Mr. Field's argument at the time, and one of the points of which went to show that Mr. Field had attempted to answer the argument as to the deficiency of his complaint. The statement of the opposing argument by Mr. Field was entered in the deponent's notes in the following terms: "That the complaint sufficiently avers that the plaintiffs are tax-payers."

Mr. O'Conor also produced certified copies of the order entered on the 6th of June, denying the application for the injunction. In reply to a question of the Judge he stated that what was called the amended complaint had never been served upon him or anybody—notwithstanding the fact that his demurrer which recognised only the complaint as it stood and bore no reference whatever to any amendment of the complaint, had been served on the plaintiffs' counsel on the 18th of July.

Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Field both said they had never read the demurrer, not supposing there could be any doubt as to the fact of the amendment having been made, and both contended that it was not necessary to give notice of the amendment, supposing it to be made in open Court,—and that they had a right to amend once as a matter of right without prejudice to the proceedings.

The Court allowed that they had a right to amend, but they had not a right to use their amendment on that motion without giving the other side an opportunity to answer; and they could not call for an answer to any form of an amendment until they had served it.

After a very prolonged discussion between counsel as to the facts in dispute,

The Court interfered, and observed that the defendants had a right on their part, and they insisted on it, to have this case go over, and to have that amended complaint served, and demur or answer as they might see fit. Under the misapprehension, however, which had manifestly existed in this case in regard to the amendment, he (the Judge) did not think that any cost should be allowed.

Mr. Field—Rather than that should be done, we will argue the case as it now stands. Even if the defendants' counsel should succeed in turning A and B out of Court, there are 28,000 tax-payers in the City, and each can bring a suit in this Court.

The Judge—You are now addressing the other counsel, and he is not in a position to agree with you.

Mr. O'Conor—Yes, Sir; I agree with him completely.

Mr. Field—So that there are 27,999 suits in abeyance. If the learned gentleman will not agree that we may argue this question on its merits, then we will argue it as it stands.

Mr. O'Conor would not agree to anything. He wanted to know what decision His Honor would make as the other motion, viz.: the motion to correct his paper book. In reply to an observation of the Judge, he observed that he did not care what order His Honor made, so that it was his, (the Judge's,) and not that of the counsel.

The Court then ordered that the motion to amend the Demur book be denied, without prejudice to any future rights of the parties.

Mr. O'Conor then proceeded to argue the case on the defendants' demurrer. He read the allegations in the complaint, and stated that his first objection was this, that the plaintiffs had not shown that they were tax-payers. The complaint contained no averment of that kind, and, if it could be assumed that it did, yet the Court could not certainly suppose that they were tax-payers to a greater amount than one cent apiece. And there was this other difficulty, that there was nothing in law to determine what a tax-payer is, for a man's agent might sometimes pay his taxes for him. This case was different from the Christopher case, because in that case the complaint was that if the corporation expended the money in the way that they proposed to do, they would have authority, under a certain act of the Legislature, to impose a tax to that extent on the person who owned the property in the City of New-York. How did the tax-payer show his interest here? So far as any past taxes were concerned, they were imposed upon him already. He could not evade paying them by reason of anything the corporation could do. As to any future tax, it did not appear that he owned any property that could be taxed; it did not appear that he even intended to live here. How then was he to be affected by this? Why, he said that if the corporation parted with this property without getting as much for it as they might possibly have, it was to be supposed that when they came to levy taxes the taxation would be higher than if they still retained it! Now, as to the next point. The equity set up was, that the corporation had a sort of interest under the conditions of the grant to the church, which might be sold, or in some way made available. In the first place, this was a condition subsequent, the enforcement of which leads to the forfeiture of an estate. Was there any instance of a bill in equity to aid and support a proceeding to bring about a forfeiture of an estate? In the next place it was suggested that an interest of this description should be sold at public auction. That could not be because it was incapable of being sold to anybody. It could only be released, or granted if they pleased, to the owner of the estate—the person in possession. This outstanding right to reënter for a breach of condition subsequent was not a kind of claim that was merchantable. It could not be sold.

The Court inquired if there was a rent payable to the corporation.

Mr. O'Conor replied that there was a rent to pay, and his Honor would find by the act of 1845, and the ordinance under it, which was part of the public law, that the commissioners of the sinking fund had a right, on receiving a sum equal to the capital which would produce six per cent., to surrender it. Here the commissioners of the sinking fund had resorted to a means whereby they had secured to the city some $70,000 instead of about $18,000, the sum at which they were authorized to commute.

The Court said that as to the assignability of the condition, the suggestion had been made that it had gone with the reversion.

Mr. O'Conor replied that where a grant in fee reserving a rent in fee two fee simple estates were presented, that was an interest in the land in the grantor, and that was what was called in that case called a fee farm rent in the reversion. Those were two different and independent things [illegible] there was a power of [illegible] in fee [illegible] a right to reënter for the non-payment of rent [illegible] an independent thing from the [illegible] a breach of the condition. This right to a reëntry for the breach of a condition subsequent, of the character here stated, was made unassignable by the policy of the law, and for important reasons. If assignable it would produce great vexation and disturbance to the rights of possessors; at the same time it was very desirable and proper that the fee farm rent should be so assignable. The interests were certainly so distinct that a grant of one would not be a grant of the other. Now, would not a fee farm rent be assignable? Was it not evident that that alone—even though there was another condition—another incorporeal hereditament—a right to reënter for condition broken reserved to the grantors—would not a party have a right to sell his fee farm rent? He (counsel) supposed he naturally would. Would the inability of this right to reënter for a breach of condition prevent the alienation of the other, which was altogether proper to be alienated? Most certainly not. So on the other hand, why should the right of alienating the [illegible] have the effect of alienating a thing which the policy of the law pronounced not to be alienable? As to the fee farm rent, the act of 1845 and the ordinance showed the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had a right to commute it for a very small sum; and in entering into an operation to commute or extinguish it, that was all they appear to have had a right to do or could do. The learned counsel then cited the authorities adduced by him on a former occasion in regard to the character of that condition. Such conditions, he contended, were disfavored, and had to be strictly construed. There was no remedy for any breach of them but a strict action at law to recover the thing granted. He referred to the first section of the Sinking Fund act to sustain the proposition that the Commissioners of that fund had a right to sell it, that they were bound to sell it at public auction, and did sell it at public auction. He argued that that ordinance should be largely and liberally construed because it was for the benefit of the public credit. The great point on which this bill seemed to have been attempted to be sustained formerly was based on the idea that this thing was not property at all; that it was no kind of estate, neither real nor personal. And that seemed to be the fact. It was not an estate. It was only the mere possibility—the chance of coming into an estate. It would even seem as if the argument was founded on the very insignificance of the thing itself in law. The argument was that it was impracticable to sell it. It was pretty clear, indeed, that it could not be sold by any other contrivance than the one resorted to. The object of the injunction that was applied for was to prevent the execution to the purchasers of a conveyance. Now, if such a conveyance would be executed, and anything be done which would amount to a breach of the condition, the conveyance would be utterly void, and that would be all the better for the City, because the City could then bring its action and recover the whole premises. It was proper to notice here that no fraud or bad faith on the part of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or of the Corporation, or any of the defendants was asserted. In conclusion he submitted that there was no ground for maintaining this bill of equity nor for getting an injunction.

Mr. Hutchins contended that, in the first place, there were rights of property involved in this matter; and, in the second place, that there was a question of principle to be settled by the Court of the most momentous consequence to the City in its future history and prosperity, as connected with City property. The first point before the Court was, whether the City had any rights in that property which could be disposed of at any time; and, second, if that were so, what were those rights? Now, they (complainants) thought that the City had rights here, and they thought that His Honor fell into a great error on the former argument, upon which he had dissolved the injunction, in holding that the interest of the City in this property was an interest in real estate. With the Court of Appeals, they thought it was not real estate. They agreed with the learned counsel on the other side that it was not real estate; that it was not any estate known to the law; but that, on the contrary, it was a chose in action; a right of entrance; a mere right. (Court of Errors—DePeyster vs. Nicholas, 2d Selden, 506.) He thought that, on a reëxamination of the subject in view of this decision, his Honor would not hold to the position taken on his former opinion. The learned counsel (Mr. O'Conor) had said that admitting this was not an estate in the law but a mere right of action, it was not an assignable thing—it could not be sold, and therefore there was no necessity of selling it at auction or any other way; it was only a release of the thing which the constituted authorities had a right to give. That this was an assignable thing and was the subject of sale he (Mr. H.) thought was as clear as that it was not real estate. (*Revised Statutes, 4th ed. p.* 150.)

The Court—That is the same Statute which the opinion recites.

Mr. Hutchins assented, and remarked that, as His Honor had observed to the learned counsel, there being rent reserved here, and his having a right to assign that, did not the assignment of the right to collect the rent carry with it the right to reënter in the case of the forfeiture of the condition? The learned counsel said, "no such thing." But that such was the law was decided in the case of Nicholls vs. New-York and Erie Railroad Company, 2d Kernan, 131. Here there was an ordinance authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell real estate without any authority from the Common Council at all; and yet they were found going to the Common Council for an ordinance to authorise them to sell it. If this was real estate, why did they go to the Common Council to obtain a release to sell it? They did go to the City, and obtained this release by a resolution which passed one Board one year and the other Board in a subsequent year. So far as this demurrer extended, it was admitted that they had attempted to sell this property without any authority from the Common Council to sell it. Now, how could they do that? In no other way than by bringing it under the seventh section of the Sinking Fund ordinance, which allowed them to sell real estate not reserved for public uses, and which might be sold by them at public auction. But they (defendants) had admitted by their demurrer, that there had been no resolution of the Common Council passed authorizing the release of the interest of the City in this property. It seemed to him that they had now arrived at that point where the Superior Court held that this was not real estate, and that therefore the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had not authority to sell it at auction; that if it was sold at auction at all, it must have been by an ordinance of the Common Council legally passed, authorising that sale. The averment in the complaint was that there was no ordinance authorising that sale; and the defendants admitted it. That was where the case now stood to be adjudicated on by his Honor.

Next came the question whether there was a sale here at public auction; for in either event there must be such a sale. They (plaintiffs) contended that there had been no sale, at public auction, of the interest of the City. There had been a sale, at public auction, of the entire property. That had been sold for $270,000; and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had, by an arbitrary arrangement made between themselves and the parties, taken, or were about to take, what they considered the interest of the City to be worth, viz: One-fourth of the produce of the sale. Now the plaintiffs claimed that there was not a sale of the interest of the City at public auction; this was merely a way of fixing the price of the whole property and then afterwards selling, at private sale, the interest of the City at one-fourth of that price. The learned counsel (Mr. O'Conor) said the interest of the City could not be sold in any other way. Why not? What was the interest of the City? The interest of the City was in those rents with the right to reënter in case of the forfeiture of the condition subsequent. Could not that be sold, whether real estate or a chose in action? It was property belonging to the City, which could be sold. To show how far this doctrine, on which were based claims of the right of the Commissioners to make such a sale, might be carried, and what mischievous results might spring out of it, he would suppose a case. Suppose the Battery, not employed for public purposes, were leased for ten years at a rent of $20,000 a year, and that it became desirable for the lessee at the end of a few months to use it for some other purpose—some public purpose—for which a very high price could be obtained. He goes to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and says: "Here, I have leased this property at $20,000 a year, and want to dispose of it at a very high price, which will benefit both me and the City. Now you may go on and sell it at auction or I will, and I will pay you for the interest of the City one-twentieth part of what it produces," the interest of the City being the absolute fee of the property, the right to take it after the ten years expired. If the Commissioners had the right to make such an arrangement in the Brick Church case, they certainly would have the right to do this in regard to the Battery, or in any other case. This question must be settled, viz: whether the interest of the City in real property or public property, which the law required to be sold at public auction, could be sold as this Brick Church property had been sold? And the decision of this case would be binding at future times in every other similar case that might come before his Honor, and this case might come up in argument, and make the Court uphold its decision, which was unfair and unjust in every respect. If this was such an interest that it could not be sold at auction, he would ask the learned counsel where did they get any authority to sell it at all? Why, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had no more right to sell it than the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, unless there was a law in regard to it. And, therefore, as it must be sold at public auction, it was the duty of these parties to wait till legislative action could be obtained, providing that it might be disposed of at private sale.

The Court here observed that in giving a judgment on the argument on the motion for an injunction, it found an ambiguous right—a right to enter for a condition broken. Then they found this rent. Now the right to reënter for a condition broken, was certainly not one that was susceptible of being estimated with mathematical accuracy.

Mr. Hutchins thought his Honor confounded the fixing of the price with the fixing of the interest. But how could that be determined? It had been sold at auction. That was true. But the interest of the City—that is, the price it was worth—had never been fixed at auction.

The Court—It had been sold, and he (counsel) had admitted that the highest possible price for a fixed interest has been obtained at auction.

Mr. Hutchins—When was it sold?

The Court—It is in the case.

Mr. Hutchins proceeded to argue that if the ruling of the Judge was to be law, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in the case he had supposed in regard to the leasing and subsequent sale of the Battery, might take $100 for the interest of the City in it. Another reason why the interest of the City should be sold, was coupled with another estate, was, that the interest being but a portion of the property, would have brought more by itself than conjointly with the interest of the Church Corporation. Now, that the property had not brought its full value was evident from the fact, if rumor were true, that it had since been sold for a much larger sum. But that was not material. There was nothing to prevent every valuable interest of the City to be sold out at private sale to-morrow, if His Honor's decision was to stand as law. That would be nullifying the law of the Legislature, which provided that all the property of the City, both real and personal, when sold, should be sold at public auction. If this were an illegal sale, then, it would be productive of much injury to the interests of the City, and those men who came forward as plaintiffs ought to receive credit, instead of the obloquy which had been sought to be cast on them.

Mr. O'Conor again rose, and stated that one of the [illegible] was the fact that the purchasers had [illegible].

Mr. Field remarked that His Honor would observe that there were three questions in this case, and that they were to be kept distinct and apart in forming a conclusion. One was, whether the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had, under the Sinking Fund ordinance, authority to execute this release for a forfeiture of a breach of condition subsequent. Another was whether the Common Council had passed any ordinance authorizing such release. And thirdly, and above all, was the question whether, under any authority of either of them, a sale could be made unless there was a sale by auction of the interest of the City. He understood His Honor to have decided that the Sinking Fund ordinance was sufficient to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to execute this release; that there need not be a sale by auction nor a resolutions of the Common Council. Now, upon argument since in the suit of the people brought by the Attorney-General against the same defendants in the Superior Court, the Court there, after hearing an argument which occupied three evenings, ordered a reargument; and the point on which the reargument was ordered was what determined what they had already decided. He had written to the Judges (Hoffman and Duer) who presided in order to make sure of the fact, and had obtained an answer from Judge Duer, Judge Hoffman being ill, (which answer with his note he read,) stating that the only question that they had desired to be reargued was, whether the ordinance of the Common Council authorizing the Commissioners to sell the property, was regularly passed, or, in other words, was valid.

Now, that put the whole question on the validity of the ordinance which was passed by the Common Council, by one Board in one year, and by the other Board a year afterwards. Now, upon the validity of that ordinance he, (Judge Roosevelt,) at Special Term, and he and Judge Strong at General Term, had decided upon solemn argument that an ordinance so passed was void.

Mr. Field then addressed himself to the points made on Mr. O'Conor's argument for the defendants, to which he replied at considerable length, and closed by submitting a series of points for the plaintiff, the substance of which, so far as they are material, has already been given.

Mr. O'Conor then rose to close for the defendants. He hoped some respect would be paid, and the utmost force given to the argument of his learned friend on the point of *stare decisis*. The defendants had demurred in this case because the opinion given by his Honor on the motion for an injunction applied to the case made on the plaintiffs' bill, without any reference to anything contained in the affidavits, either for the plaintiffs or defendants. And if that opinion were well founded, this demurrer must be allowed. Now, as to the *stare decisis*, if his Honor resolved to follow that principle, the decision upon this demurrer should be conformable to his decision upon the motion for an injunction, and consequently be against the plaintiffs' case upon its general merits.

Again His Honor's attention, under the same general head, was invited to a supposed decision, in the Superior Court, that this conveyance by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund would not be valid without an ordinance of some kind by the Common Council duly passed. Now, what evidence was there of any such decision? Why, in the first place, it appeared that a bill was filed by these very complainants in effect, though in the name of the Attorney-General—that is, they got his consent to file it while the cause was pending in this Court, with a view that if they failed in this Court, they could get an injunction in that one. That proceeding was subsequently and in the due performance of his duty, abandoned by the Attorney-General, as a thing in his judgment, we must suppose, unworthy and improper. So far as the parties acted on it, he (Mr. O'Conor) would say it was unwarrantable, because it was against the policy of the law, it was vexatious, —and it was mischievous in the last degree that the same defendants should be harassed by the same plaintiffs with suites for the same purposes in two different Courts at the same time. It was a kind of speculation upon the possible error of Judges, which several statutes had been passed to restrain, and which any man must see was very detrimental to the public interests.

Now, how far had they got here? It was said that because the Judges of the Superior Court had ordered one of the points to be reargued, therefore that was the controlling and conclusive point in the case; and that because they ordered it to be reargued, they had some particular opinion touching the necessity of an ordinance by the Common Council, one way or another—that being the only thing those Judges had the power to make, for the suit was discontinued. The only means of knowing this was through a private letter sent by the learned counsel in the middle of this argument. That was rather a slim sort of a far-reached authority or decision, and it came through too many circuitous channels, and in a form altogether too attenuated, to give to it any force. If the decisions of that Court were to be treated with respect here, and if this Court was bound to depart from its views to acquiesce in theirs, in the name of Heaven let them have that point decided; and then he (counsel) would refer them to the very deliberate opinion in the Broadway Railroad case, in which he (the learned Judge) had solemnly decided that the suit could not be maintained by a tax-payer, and that for an abuse of authority on the part of the people of New-York, the bill must be filed by the State of New-York.

Mr. O'Conor proceeded to reply to the technical points raised by the counsel who preceded him, which he did with his customary learning and force.

The argument was concluded about 3¼ o'clock P.M. Decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dec. 12.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Novelli vs. Holgate.—Motion granted without costs.

In re Receiver of Atlas Insurance Company.—Motion denied without costs.

Haight vs. Seelye—Let Mr. Miles be appointed guardian *ad litem*.

Peters vs. Mills—Referred to J. P. Crosby to settle the issues.

THE PHELPS WILL.

Oliver Phelps, Executrix of the will of Anson G. Phelps, vs. Anson G. Phelps, Jr.—Judge Clerke will render his decision in this case in Chambers on Monday next, at 10 A. M.

A second examination of candidates for admission to the bar, will be held in the General Court Room of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, Dec. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Gentlemen desiring to be examined will give their names to the Clerk before the hour appointed for the examination.

Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE JOHN-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

Robert Shaw et al. vs. Benjamin W. Benson et al.—This case, which has occupied considerable public attention, again came up yesterday. Mr. Cutler, for the plaintiffs, first made a motion to the effect that a referee should be appointed by the Court to inquire into the truth of the statements made by both parties during the course of these church troubles. This His Honor promptly denied. Mr. Cutler then moved for an injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding with the erection of their new Church up town, until after the settlement of this suit. The defendants oppose this, and claim that the matter has been referred to the Methodist Conference by order of the Court, and has already been once settled. They claim that the plaintiffs are new members brought into the Church since the purchase of the property up town, and are now waging war on the wishes and decision of the old and original members. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

SEIZURE OF A CARGO OF POWDER.

Cathcart vs. The New-York Fire Department.—This is an action of trover. It appears that the schooner *Susan Orleans* was lying at the foot of Twelfth-street, near the Novelty Works, East River. On the 23d of November, 1853, the vessel received on board 235 kegs of gunpowder, to be taken to Pensacola. At about 12 o'clock, as the plaintiff alleges, William B. Hays, the then Fire Warden of this City, seized the powder, and forbid the departure of the vessel. This act he performed under the authority given in the laws of this State in relation to the storing and shipping of gunpowder in this City, passed May 13, 1846. The plaintiff now sues the Fire Department, claiming the sum of $1,360 damages.

By the law above cited, it is provided that no vessel shall receive any powder while lying within 300 yards of the City shore; that all powder received must be conveyed to the vessel in small boats; that it must be received before 9 o'clock in the morning, and the vessel shall depart before 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day; that all the kegs shall be distinctly marked "Gunpowder."

The defendants claim that the powder was put on board from the shore; the vessel lying at the dock. That the kegs were not properly marked, and that the vessel remained at the dock until after 3 o'clock, &c. Upon the main facts of the case, the parties agreed, and the question turned upon a question of law whether the application of the plaintiff to an alder-[illegible]

[illegible] of this City for the [illegible] provided by the statute [illegible] which [illegible] had conferred the right to [illegible]. A special verdict was ordered for the plaintiff [illegible] subject to the opinion of the General Term.

Jenkins and Watson for plaintiff; Martin and Smith for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Brady.

THE CHURCHMAN AND CHURCH JOURNAL [illegible]—MOTION FOR [illegible] CONTROVERSY.

John Hecker vs. John H. Hopkins.—It appears from the pleadings in this action that an article appeared in the *Churchman*, of the [illegible] (of which plaintiff is proprietor) in reference to the Rev. Dr. [illegible] brodt, Rector of the Parish of All Saints in this City, which caused a reply from the *Church Journal*, and from this reply arose the present libel suit, wherein the plaintiff's damages are laid at $[illegible]. The defendant pleads justification and sets up part of the article that appeared in the *Churchman* in his answer. The plaintiff moved to strike out that part of the answer.

Brady, J.—One part of the alleged libel [illegible] a charge that the plaintiff's paper "is unhappily getting to be more and more prolific in personalities against the clergy, and has now attacked, with such reckless and scandalous extravagance, one of the best and most conscientiously laborious men among us," and the answer, after alleging that on the [illegible] of October, 1856, the plaintiff then being such publisher and proprietor as aforesaid, caused to be published in the said newspaper, the *Churchman*, of and concerning the Rev. Dr. Wm. H. [illegible], the following false, malicious and gross personalities, sets out *verbatim* what purports to be an article published in the plaintiff's paper, containing the personalities referred to. The plaintiff moves to strike the article out as improper, because it was stricken out of an answer previously interposed, and because it is evidence of the fact that personalities were indulged in, and not the fact itself, which alone can be set as a justification.

On reference to the first objection, it is sufficient to say that it was not raised in the answer previously served in the same relation or connection, and being prosecuted differently, requires to be considered upon different principles. In regard to the second objection, it is an answer that though the defendant has no right to set forth the evidence of the truth of the matter charged as libelous, he has the right to allege any facts and circumstances in mitigation of damages which tend to prove the truth of the charges complained of, whether its truth is alleged or denied in the answer (Bush vs. Prosser, 1 Kernan, 359, 364.) To the facts and circumstances the defendant cannot demur or reply, but may contest their truth and admissibility on the trial. (Newman vs. Otto, 4 Sand., 668.) In this aspect the matter asked to be stricken out must be retained, and the motion denied without costs.

The Trial of Wills and Conley for Receiving Stolen Goods—Fourth Day's Proceedings.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Dec. 12.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

The Court, yesterday, was more crowded than ever by anxious listeners to the progress of this remarkable trial. Fully one hundred and fifty of this present were policy dealers, Peter Funks, and men of that stamp. The interest increases as the trial progresses.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENSE CONTINUED.

Stephen S. Snyder, examined by Mr. Graham.—I reside in Williamsburg; my place of business is in South Seventh-street; it is between a quarter and half a mile from my place to Lee Avenue; I kept a livery stable in January last; Schendley drove a carriage for me then; I saw the man who hired a carriage from me on the 18th January; I think it was Mr. Emberson; he hired it in the name of Cochran; he spelt the name to me; it was about ten o'clock in the morning, I think; the carriage was absent until near one o'clock; I would not be able to remember the features of the man who accompanied Mr. Emberson; I have a faint recollection of his size and weight; he had full dark whiskers, as near as I can recollect; Mr. Emberson, or Mr. Goodwin, as he called himself, did all the talking, and paid $4 for the carriage hire; the other man said very little.

Cross-examined by the Assistant District-Attorney.—I have refreshed my memory from my books as to the day; the hour of the day I remember myself; Mr. Emberson returned since that time, with Police-officer Kinner, to my place; Mr. Wills came to my stable to converse with me about the hour of the day when the carriage was hired; I have so many calls from strangers that I seldom remember them afterwards, unless my attention is particularly drawn to it.

Charles Tait, examined by Mr. Graham.—I keep the Cooper House, at the corner of Broadway and Worth-street; I know Mr. Wills; I saw him in January last; I saw him every day at my place; I did not notice any difference in his whiskers then from what they are now; I never saw him wear a moustache.

Cross-examined by the Prosecution.—My attention was first called to this matter yesterday in this Court; I do not remember that Wills has ever made any change in the way of wearing his whiskers.

Henry G. Goodwin, examined by Mr. Graham.—I have known Mr. Wills about a year; I have seen him every week during that time; there has been no difference in his whiskers since I have known him; I was in his office in January last; there was a lock on the door, with no key; there was a knob on the door and a bolt, which you could only fasten on the inside; there was a knob on both sides the door.

Cross-examined by the Prosecution.—When you pull the door to, the bolt acts of itself; I do not know whether Wills and Conley were in partnership; I have been connected with the *Military Argus*; I was in the Eighth-avenue with Wills; I have been twice in Crane's premises; I think I would have noticed if Wills had changed his whiskers.

Mr. Graham called on the Assistant District-Attorney to take the stand, without being sworn.—He said: I drew the indictment against Wills; I got the catalogue and description from Mr. Crane, I think; I am not positive, but it certainly was when Mr. Crane was by; prior to the preliminary affidavits being drawn, I took a memorandum from Mr. Crane, and I think the description of the goods in the indictment was taken from that memorandum.

A short recess was taken, after which Mr. Graham said he wanted Mr. Goodwin to be recalled to the stand, that the District-Attorney might go into the facts of his life. He did so; Goodwin denied any knowledge of Wilson, the associate of Wills, or of a man Prior. Mr. Graham remarked that Goodwin thought his character had been assailed, and wished to have his whole life investigated. If any Juror wished to ask the witness a question, he would do so.

A Juror asked Mr. Goodwin if he had never sold watches by auction in Broadway, or hung about the Peter Funk shops? Witness replied he never had.

REBUTTING EVIDENCE.

William Emberson, recalled by the District-Attorney.—I am in the same kind of business as my brother, but am not connected with him; I have seen Wills in the Eighth-avenue; I was in my brother's company; it was in January or February, I could not tell which; a gentleman was in Wills' company; Wills and my brother accosted each other; Wills asked us to take a drink; he said to my brother, "Emberson, I want to speak to you;" they talked together on the sidewalk, from six to ten feet from me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.—We were coming down town when we met Wills and his friend; they were standing on the corner of the street; we afterwards met another gentleman; he was a short man; I cannot identify him; at this time a complaint had been lodged, on this case, against Wills; it might have been lodged ten days or a month; I cannot swear who spoke first, but I think it was Wills; we remained together about twenty minutes; I did not notice any difficulty between my brother and Wills; I could not hear what they said; they were talking very low.

Officer Kinner, recalled by the Assistant District-Attorney.—I arrested Wills at No. 359 Broadway; his whiskers were much larger than they are now.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.—I am certain his whiskers were heavier and larger than they are now—much heavier and larger; I did not know that I was to be examined with respect to his whiskers; I have no eye to the reward that has been offered in this matter; I have been sent to hunt up evidence against Wills; I have never done so of my own accord; I have had no promise of a reward from anybody for what I have done; I do not expect any reward for my services; I have served witnesses with subpoenas for this trial.

Direct examination resumed.—Whatever I have gone after a witness, it was at the direction of the District-Attorney; all the services I have rendered, have been in the discharge of my duty.

Aaron G. Crane, recalled by the District-Attorney.—At the time of Wills' arrest, his whiskers were fuller, more bushy, and longer than they are now.

Henry Robinson, examined by the District-Attorney.—I am a merchant, doing business in Broadway; I have known Mr. Samuel Emberson for four years.

Mr. Graham objected to the testimony of this witness, who was called to prove the good character of Mr. Samuel Emberson, on the ground that his general character had not been attacked, and it was ruled out by the Judge. The witness accordingly left the stand.

Officer Smith testified that Wills when arrested had more whiskers than he has at the present time. This closed the case for both sides.

Mr. Graham proceeded to read various points of law touching the case, which he desired the Court to consider. The Jury, not being interested in these points, which were quite technical bearing on the Court only in its instructions to the Jury, and not in the evidence, which they alone were to consider in connection with the judicial charge, were allowed to retire. The trial will not be resumed to-day, but goes over to Monday.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Manchester.—This ship arrived at our port yesterday, after a long and tedious voyage, caused by a continuous stream of heavy seas and westerly gales, by which she lost her jib-boom and a great portion of her bulwarks. She reports on the 10th inst., having sighted a vessel with mainmast alone standing. She bore up for her, stopped engines and sent boat's crew aboard. She proved to be the brig *Perry Hill*, of Boston, laden with deals, but water-logged and apparently abandoned for some time by her crew. After parting her hawsers, and other fruitless endeavors to take her in tow, the steamer was obliged leave to her, and turned ahead full speed.—*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*

An educational journal is to be published by the Board of Teachers, of Iowa, at Cedar Rapids, after the first of January next. Dr. Reed was appointed editor.

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers in this City and [illegible] for [illegible] CENTS a week. Single copies [illegible] CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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Temperance Movements.

It was resolved at the Temperance meeting on Thursday evening, that "to *abandon prohibition* and *fall back* upon the license system would be unworthy of the age;"—that inasmuch as two-thirds of the pauperism and crime of the country can be "traced to the licensed dram-shop," it would be "cruel in the extreme once more for us to *legalize* for gold this horrid business;"—and that, therefore, the Temperance men in the State must insist upon Prohibition or nothing.

Now this sounds well,—bold, open, like "taking high-ground" as it is called,—and is, therefore, likely to be received to a very considerable extent, by the friends of Temperance throughout the State as indicating and defining the line of their duty. In our judgment it lacks only one thing,—that is common sense. It lays down a principle upon which no sane man would act for a moment in the regulation of his private affairs. The spirit of it is the spirit of ultra and extreme *partisanship*; the same spirit which manifests itself in political life, and which wherever it obtains control sacrifices the end to the means,—a practical and attainable good to the obstinate, reckless determination to have one's own way. It is the same spirit which prompts the ultra Abolitionist to repudiate everything short of the total, immediate and unconditional abolition of Slavery;—the ultra Pro-Slavery party to insist upon the recognition of Slavery as an absolute blessing;—and the purely partisan Republican to *hope* that Slavery may have full swing under BUCHANAN, and accomplish all its aims, so that the Republicans may achieve a party triumph in 1860.

The object of the Temperance movement is to root out the evil of intemperance. Pauperism, crime, individual ruin, domestic suffering, and social degradation, all flow from the use of intoxicating liquors. The aim of temperance men is to prevent that use of them, and thus ward off these results. Now these resolutions say we must prevent *all* use of them as a beverage,—or we will not prevent any. We must prevent *every body* from selling them for such use, or we will not prevent *any body*. For license is, in fact as well as in theory, limitation. The effect of a stringent license law will be to restrict the sale,—to prevent ninety-nine out of a hundred men from selling liquor. But unless *the other* man can also be prevented, the ninety-nine shall not be stopped. This is the practical and actual position which these resolutions assume, and which many sincere and earnest Temperance men are resolved to hold. It seems to us absurd.

But, say they, would you *legalize* an immoral traffic? The only trouble such a question can occasion grows out of the verbal confusion which it involves. It assumes that a traffic which is not expressly authorized by positive law, is of necessity illegal. This is not so. That only is illegal which the law forbids; and in the absence of any law upon the subject, the sale of liquor is as legal as the sale of anything else. At present, for example, since the nullification of all law on the subject by the decision of the Court of Appeals, every man in the State of New-York has a legal right to sell intoxicating liquor. The traffic is *legalized* for everybody. A license law would make it illegal for ninety-nine hundredths of the community, and impose new restrictions on it for the rest. It would thus restrict the sale, limit it, prohibit it, indeed, to a certain extent. With singular inconsistency the resolutions themselves recognize this as the practical operation of a license law, in declaring

"That all objections to a prohibitory law are unworthy of a rational citizen, since prohibition has been the policy of the State from the beginning,—*it lies at the foundation of every license system.*"

If prohibition thus "lies at the *foundation* of every license system," with what consistency can they say that the license system *legalizes* immorality, and is the cause of pauperism, crime and other evils of intemperance? This is simply saying that prohibition is the *cause* of all the evil which it *does not* prohibit.

It is about two years now since the Temperance party in this State took the position it now occupies. It was announced that they would insist upon prohibition or nothing. The result so far is, they have got nothing. We have no law to restrict or restrain, in any way, the sale of intoxicating drinks. We do not think they should be content with such a state of things, nor that they should refuse *anything* in the way of reform until they can get *everything*. On the contrary, they should take what they can get to-day, try for something better to-morrow, and so keep on, retaining whatever they have and striving for as much more as they consider wise. Every point gained in this way is clear gain. Every man prohibited from selling liquor is kept out of a bad business. Every dram less sold saves so much money and so much misery. And the chance of thus diminishing, by whatever amount, the quantity of liquor drank, the number of wives and children starved and bruised, the number of men maddened and brought to ruin, ought not to be abandoned out of any deference to such a verbal quibble as that by which the Temperance Party is now sought to be misled. *Do all the good you can, and leave Providence to open the door for doing more*, is a safe rule for the friends of Temperance as well as of every other good cause.

[illegible]

The Southern Commercial Convention this year has done good. It has operated at once as a safety-valve and an extinguisher. The various schemes of the South have had a chance to ventilate their [illegible] and have had the satisfaction of seeing them quietly chucked overboard. The project for reopening the Slave-trade, which was brought forward at the outset of the session, was scarcely honored with notice enough to be called a discussion. No plan of Disunion, we believe, was even presented. The Convention has been mainly occupied with talk about a line of steamers to Europe and the creation of a system of commerce and manufactures which shall make the South independent of the Northern States. Talk on this subject we *fear* will not amount to much. What is wanted is money, and for that, so far as we see, the South must come to Wall-street.

For a time at all events, we think the Southern gale has blown over. The Autumnal equinox is passed. The South Carolina Legislature even is becoming conservative, and stigmatizes the project of reopening the Slave-trade as a piece of stupid nonsense. The Disunionists have lowered their crests. Even His Excellency Governor ADAMS says he thinks he sees indications that the Union may be preserved a little longer. The announcement fills us with profound satisfaction.

It is clear now that all this bluster has been for effect. It was designed to influence the Presidential Election. And we shall hear no more of it until it may become necessary to coerce or frighten President BUCHANAN, or to elect his successor. We can wait.

A Light at Sea.

It has been observed that collisions at sea are constantly increasing in number. We might naturally expect that—as the highways of the ocean are more closely crowded every year by the messengers of commerce, and lives and property embarked on the sea are placed in greater jeopardy—our navigators would increase their watchfulness, and sail with greater caution than before. But facts seem to contradict every expectation of this kind. With an increase of the risks incident to navigation, many shipmasters seem to increase their recklessness. Fairly at sea, they seem to have no thought of any dangers, except those which may arise from the winds and the waves. Sail is not shortened because the night is dark; nor is the vigilance of a sleepy watch stirred up, except by that ceremonious growl of the officer of the deck to "keep a sharp lookout forward there!"—which means nothing unusual, and is generally answered by a gruff "Aye, aye, Sir!" from under the weather rail. The man at the wheel is so situated that he can see no object about the ship's head; and, even in clear weather, his sight is obstructed by the houses, boats, and hamper which lumber the decks of our modern ships. In fact, as vessels are sailed now-a-days, an escape from a collision is a matter of chance; and, according to reliable statistics, even this chance is becoming smaller every year.

Every shipmaster who makes a collision at sea should be held accountable to a legal tribunal. In almost every instance it will be found that the collision was the result of gross carelessness or stupidity. It cannot be considered merely as an accident, for it might have been avoided by proper care and precaution. It generally occurs at night; and as often on a cloudless as on a dark night. The watch on deck is drowsy; there is no lookout on the forecastle; the helmsman's eye sees nothing below the weather-leech of the top-sail; there is no light either on the bowsprit or in the rigging; and the ship presses on her course as if she were sailing alone on a shoreless ocean. What is there to be troubled about, as long as the weather is fair?

In nine cases out of ten, these are the circumstances of every collision at sea; and yet nobody is held accountable!

There is one method which will tend to stop the increase of these disasters. It is a law requiring every sailing vessel to carry a BRIGHT LIGHT, every night at sea. There is no such law now; but in a few well-regulated ships, a regard for safety has established the custom of carrying a light; which, however, is not obligatory. This light should be a *strong reflecting lantern*, placed on the bowsprit cap; which, though it might not infallibly determine to others a vessel's course—would always show to others that danger is approaching, and would warn them to avoid it. Lights in other parts of the ship would be useless. The sails and rigging would partially conceal them, and their rays, falling on deck, would blind the eyes of a wakeful watch, and prevent objects being distinguished beyond the line of the ship's rail.

The bark *Adriatic*, which recently ran down the steamship *Lyonnais*, had no bow lantern. And though Captain DURHAM saw the steamer's lights, and knew what course she was steering, he, showing no light himself, did not think it worth while to take measures to avoid a collision! If he had made his ship visible by a brilliant light in the bow, the steamer would have known exactly where he was and how he was standing, and she could have sheered out of his way when she found that he continued to bear down upon her, before the wind. Captain DURHAM has not been severely blamed for this collision, because, light or no light, he had legally the right of way, in preference to all steamers. But if he had paid as much regard to the value of human lives, as he did to his own legal rights in the case, that dreadful disaster would never have occurred.

There is a universal law for steamers' lights at sea—a bright white light at the foremast head, a green light on the starboard side and a red light on the port side, the colored lights constructed to reflect outward upon the water only. Why should we not have a similar law for *lights on sailing vessels* at sea? It certainly would tend to prevent those fatal disasters which all who go down to the sea in ships have now great cause to fear.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over from Thursday to Monday. In the House, bills were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, providing for the payment of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses, and for the expenses of the Diplomatic and Consular service. A bill was reported from the Post-Office Committee, authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with CORNELIUS VANDERBILT for carrying a mail between New-York and Southampton, under certain restrictions. An unsuccessful attempt was made to introduce a bill for the repeal of the bogus laws of Kansas. Adjourned to Monday.

A WORD OF GOOD ADVICE.—Our neighbor of the *Herald* is a little *daft*. He is forgetting his usual prudence. The Wall-street explosion, which sent his predictions of panic and universal ruin higher than a kite, has evidently muddled his brains. He devotes column after column of his paper now to advertising the DAILY TIMES. Yesterday's *Herald* had two or three editorials proclaiming to the world the prodigious influence of the TIMES in keeping up the price of Railroad and other stocks, to something near their real value, in spite of all the efforts of the *Herald* and JACOB LITTLE to keep them down. The thousands and tens of thousands throughout the country, who have invested their savings in these stocks,—the widows and orphans who are dependent upon the dividends for their income,—will be delighted to learn from the *Herald* that, in spite of all its endeavors, they are not ruined,—that they have been saved from poverty or serious loss solely and exclusively by the exertions of the Editors and Proprietors of the DAILY TIMES.

For our own part we know not how we can evince sufficient gratitude for this generous and disinterested tribute. The *Herald* has not been in the habit of paying the TIMES such gratuitous compliments. Its usual course has been to ignore it,—to avoid all allusion to the existence of such a sheet, and to suppress the name of its Editor whenever he happened to take part in any public meeting. We always rather admired the shrewdness of this manœuvre. But we don't know what to make of its sudden abandonment. Perhaps grief, the disappointment of human hopes, the disastrous failure of its well-meant endeavor to ruin everybody connected with railroads, may have had a chastening and softening effect upon the *Herald* and made it more kindly disposed and less selfish than it used to be. Either this is the explanation of its course or we must seek one in the line of our first suggestion and conclude that the shock has been too much for its prudence.

If the *Herald* will listen a little to our advice, we may do it some good. It is very bad policy for the *Herald* thus to bring the TIMES into notice,—especially in connection with its own signal and rather ridiculous failure. Its editor ought not to write for a day or two, but take frequent shower baths and perhaps have his head shaved. When the excitement passes off he will stop talking about the TIMES. The attack, we are confident, is only temporary.

A NAUGHTY BIG BOY SNATCHING HIS LITTLE BROTHERS' POP-GUN.—The Louisville *Journal* is a very naughty boy. He is big enough and stout enough to fight his own battles with his own fists. But instead of doing so, he has been snatching a funny little weapon which our good-natured neighbor GREELEY invented for the use of the weak little fellows, who edit newspapers without having any fists or brains to do it with. Everybody knows how kind-hearted and charitable brother GREELEY is,—ready always to help anybody that happens to get into trouble. So when he saw how many of these chaps there were about the country who wanted to have a fight with the DAILY TIMES, but couldn't without help, he invented a little pop-gun for them, which was the most popular little thing ever seen. It makes a very loud noise, although there is really nothing in it; and when the small people fire it off and hear the crack it makes, they expect to see the Editor it is aimed at topple over and die immediately. This pleases them just as much as though he should do so,—and as it don't hurt him in the least, it is a very nice and a very useful little instrument. Mr. GREELEY called it the "Little Villain." He never shot it off himself, because he don't need any such small artillery for his newspaper battles. But it has been of the greatest possible service to little editors and politicians, who want to demolish the editor of the TIMES, but haven't anything of their own to do it with. For as much as a year it has kept up a constant and tremendous cracking all over the country. A very large and windy fellow, of the name of CHURCH, who was once Lieutenant-Governor of this State, while he was making a speech at Rochester last Fall got a bit of a bumble-bee buttoned up in his breeches which he thought the TIMES had put there for mischief;—so he blazed away at the Editor with this "Little Villain" pop-gun all one evening, and amused the good people of Rochester very much. Another big, good-looking but rather lubberly boy from South Carolina, of the name of YEADON, a Colonel in General QUATTLEBUM's army, who traveled all about the country on a sort of exhibition, talking to all sorts of people whether they minded him or not, got a TIMES thistle under his political tail, which all the way home made him frisk and jump about "delightful:"—so when he got back he borrowed this little weapon, (it is in constant use down South,) and has made the little kingdom of South Carolina ring with it ever since, like an empty barrel full of fire-crackers on the Fourth of July.

It has been a wonderful god-send to wormy little boys of this sort all over the country. It is all that has kept the breath of life in a good many of them. And they never ought to forget good Mr. GREELEY, who invented it for them. He has been a better friend to them than *Peter Parley* or *Robert Merry*, or any of those old folks. He has done a great deal more for them than Nature ever did.

But what business has the overgrown butcher of the Louisville *Journal* with such a plaything? Hasn't he got fists and claws and teeth of his own? Can't he answer what the TIMES says about politics in Kentucky in some other way? He ought to be ashamed of himself to be seen with such a noisy and empty little concern,—banging away a thousand miles off as gravely and soberly as if he were bombarding Sebastopol or Cronstadt with one of Capt. WARNER's long-range guns,—or demolishing a Railroad fortress with the Long Bow wielded with such tremendous (kicking) effect by our neighbor, the *Herald*. Why can't he leave his little brothers, not yet out of petticoats, alone? Why must he be snatching their toys, and running off with what don't belong to him, only for the fun of hearing them pop? We are afraid the *Journal* is getting to be very foolish and very bad. He has been in bad company. He has joined the Know-Nothings, and they have been teaching him naughty tricks. If he isn't very careful he will come to a bad end. We hope he will give back the pop-gun to Master CHURCH and little Master YEADON, and not snatch it away from them any more.

[illegible], of Georgia, is reported as having made a long speech at the Southern Convention in favor of the "abolishment of the tariff,"—so obnoxious is the word "Abolition" at the South, that they must needs muddle the well of English undefiled to avoid it—and the raising of revenue by direct taxation. What reception these views met at the hands of the Convention the telegraph omits to inform us. Should Mr. BETHUNE, however, pine for lack of sympathy at Savannah, we can promise him no end of it at the North. There are hosts hereabouts who look with discontented spirit at the fact that slave-property is represented without the Constitutional condition of taxation, and the protection afforded by tariff to the sugar-planter is gall and wormwood in the tea and coffee cups of our men, women, and children of all classes, opulent or otherwise. Sugar at fifteen pence per pound, with an endless ascending grade in the future, is no sweetener of the poor man's lot; but proves rather an irritant and provocative of bad bile. These things, appended to the obvious political evil and enormous cost of custom-houses, and the chronic prejudice of the foreign trade against that class of malevolent institutions, tend powerfully to reconcile our population to the idea of absolute free trade and direct taxation—heretofore the most formidable bug-bears of political economy. The Georgian orator, unlike the martyred SIMMS, would find the best possible reception for his lectures on this topic, and might return not only with money in his pocket, but with the after satisfaction of paying the same into the Federal treasury, as a *per capitem* on his negroes. The North ripens for reform.

BANK-NOTE COUNTERFEITING.—In our advertising columns this morning, Messrs. RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank-Note Engravers of this City, offer a reward for the discovery of the rogue who counterfeited the five-dollar note of the Morris County Bank of New-Jersey; for the circulation of which, certain reputable parties were arrested last week.

This movement is in the right direction. It strikes at the root of that evil from which the community has suffered much of late. If any person who has been employed in making counterfeit notes, can be induced to expose his employers by this reward, we shall soon know where to find that laboratory of spurious money, which exists somewhere in this City, and which our Police vigilance has yet been unable to discover.

It is to be regretted that there is no concert of action among the Banks in this matter. We are surprised to learn that they are, in general, entirely indifferent to it; and on this account the liberal action of Messrs. RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON entitles them to much credit.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA AND CALIFORNIA.—The steamship *Texas* has arrived at New-Orleans, bringing news from Nicaragua and California, which will be found under our telegraphic head. The advices from Nicaragua are highly important. President WALKER is reported to have been successful in a series of engagements with the Central Americans, in one of which General HORNSBY, with only two hundred men, defeated eleven hundred of the enemy, placing a number equal to his own force *hors du combat*, while the loss among his men was very trifling. The Central Americans had also been entirely defeated at Massaya, after four days' fighting. The city of Granada had been burnt by President WALKER, after due notice to the citizens for the removal of valuables, and the seat of Government removed to Rivas. A naval battle had also taken place, in which a Costa Rican brig-of-war had been blown up, and all on board perished.

From California the news is meagre. The entire vote in the Presidential election is reported in round numbers, from which it appears that BUCHANAN's majority over both the other candidates is 6,000.

A VERY MODEST AND REASONABLE PROPOSITION.—The Providence *Post* suggests the propriety of Mr. SUMNER's making an apology for his speech which gave offence to Bully BROOKS, when he returns to his seat in the Senate. We do not know who the responsible editor of the *Post* is, but he is evidently a fish out of water. He belongs on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, and has clearly made a mistake in locating himself in New-England. There seems to be some question as to what constitutes a South Carolinian, just now, since the Southern papers deny that Mr. HURLBURT, who was born and bred in Charleston, has any right to be considered one. We presume that the editor of the Providence *Post* will be regarded by Senator BUTLER and the Charleston *Mercury* as a genuine South Carolinian, whether he were ever within the geographical limits of the Palmetto State or not.

SIGNS OF ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE UNION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Notwithstanding the indignation of Mr. SIMMS because the people of the North did not want to be bored by his lectures, there is one paper in South Carolina that does not wholly despair of the Union. The Columbia *Banner* confesses that it has "been agreably disappointed" and "may be mistaken, but thinks it sees a prospect for the continued existence of the confederacy." This is very encouraging, coming from South Carolina. But, on the other hand, a member of the Senate and also of the lower Chamber of the South Carolina Legislature, have offered resolutions "recommending the resumption by the Southern States of that portion of their sovereign power which they have delegated to the General Government for special purposes."

LOSSES ON THE LAKES.—If the losses on the great Lakes during the present year are any indication of the amount of commerce on our inland seas, it must have grown enormously since 1848. In that year the losses amounted to but a little over $400,000; in 1853 they had increased to nearly a million; in 1854 they were a little over two millions; but the present year they have already reached the fearful sum of four millions. But, large as this amount is, it does not seem so great when it is viewed in connection with the statement that the commerce of the Lakes passing the St. Clair Flats amounted the present year to more than three hundred millions of dollars, while the coasting trade not included in that estimate amounts to at least a hundred millions more. This looks very much like the course of Empire taking a westerly direction.

Mr. Buchanan's Election in Europe.

JEFFERSON BRICK REDIVIVUS—THE PREDICTIONS OF THE NEW-YORK HERALD—OSTEND MANIFESTO.

From the Journal des Debats, Nov. 28.

The election of a new President of the United States is now determined, and Mr. BUCHANAN is called to represent, for four years, the American Union. We can appreciate the importance of this nomination to the domestic interests of the Union; but as to the influence it will exercise upon the international relations of the American Government, we have read with astonishment the following remarks in a leading New-York journal, (*Herald*.)

"The election of Mr. BUCHANAN will fall like a *thunder-clap* upon the people and Governments of Europe.... It is a result pregnant with anxiety and danger for other nations.... The English and French journals were prompted by instinct when they supported with all their might Mr. BUCHANAN's opponent....

By the election of one of the authors of the Ostend manifesto we announce to European Governments that we are determined, as respects them, to pursue the aggressive and piratical course distinctly indicated in that declaration. It will not be long ere we can judge of the effect of this election upon our foreign interests. We shall be much deceived if the funds of London and Paris do not give immediate proof of public sentiment on this point, and it is more than probable that the arsenals of Portsmouth and of Cherbourg will reflect pretty clearly the light in which this event is regarded in higher quarters."

These reflections of the American journal, we say, have caused us some surprise. Assuredly the election of the first magistrate of the United States is an important fact to Europe; but the Governments and people of Europe are occupied in their own affairs, and perhaps the Americans themselves exaggerate the effect that the election of Mr. BUCHANAN and the remembrance of the Ostend Manifesto will exercise upon the money markets of Paris and London. There is, in one of DICKENS' novels, a scene between an American colonel, editor of a newspaper, and an Englishman just arrived in New-York. The citizen of the United States says:

"Permit me to ask you, Sir, whether the articles of Mr. JEFFERSON BRICK have not been particularly distasteful to the British Parliament and to the Court of St. James?"

"Upon my word, Sir, I do not know."

"I have had reason to think, Sir, that the aristocratic circles of your country trembled when they heard the name of JEFFERSON BRICK pronounced. I should like to hear from your own mouth which of these articles have had the most terrible effect."

Throughout his peregrinations in the United States, the English traveler is thus interrogated by influential citizens who question him with interest and with commiseration upon the effect that their doings have produced in Europe. There is not one who is not deeply convinced that his eloquence disturbs the repose of the Houses of Lords and Commons. We would rather believe it to be otherwise. We again cite a little scene from DICKENS' romance, which is not after all so romantic. The Englishman on a steamboat is accosted by an American, who says to him with the mildest air imaginable:

"How is Queen VICTORIA, Sir?"

"Quite well, I hope."

"It is Queen VICTORIA, is it not, who will shake in her shoes when she hears what we will say of her to-morrow?"

"And why will she shake in her shoes?"

"Oh no! I suppose she will not have a shivering fit when she understands what we are doing here?"

"I should judge not."

The stranger regarded him with an air of profound pity for his ignorance, and said: "Well, Sir, I can only tell you, there is not an exploded locomotive in our glorious country that is shattered into more pieces than this young woman in her luxurious apartment in the Tower of London will be when she reads the next number of the *Gazette*...."

We are involuntarily reminded of these details of manners by reading the American journal, and noting the fears it expresses for the tranquillity of European Governments. We avow we have not heard the faintest "thunder-clap" in reference to Mr. BUCHANAN's election. We have not heard that the arsenals of Cherbourg and of Portsmouth have redoubled their preparations since that time. We do not think that the money markets of Paris or London have been greatly influenced by this transatlantic event; in fact, we should not be surprised if merchants on 'Change were not quite familiar with what is called the Ostend Manifesto. We shall, therefore, remind them of it in a few words.

Two years since, in the month of October, 1854, the Ministers of the United States at London, Paris, and Madrid met in a Congress of three persons, and held their rendezvous at Aix-la-Chapelle and at Ostend, where they peaceably adopted resolutions for the future guidance of the political world. From this solemn Conference was born a manifesto known since then by the name of the Ostend Manifesto, the principal aim of which was the annexation of Cuba to the American Union. The three Ministers, in a report made to their Government, recommended first an offer to the Spanish Government of a certain sum for the purchase of its colony. Spain, said they, has want of money and asks for nothing better than to sell the Island. Cuba was indispensable to the United States; direct communication between the States on the Atlantic and those on the Pacific was always in peril as long as Cuba was in the hands of a foreign power; besides Spain was on the eve of losing her colony through insurrection, and she had everything to gain by yielding it up for a price.

Notwithstanding these good reasons, the authors of the Manifesto did not count upon the consent of Spain, for they considered what was to be done in the event of her refusal, and then added:

"When we shall have offered to Spain, as an indemnity for the Island of Cuba, a price far above its actual value, and when she shall have refused, then will be the time to examine whether the possession of Cuba by Spain is not a serious danger to the domestic tranquillity and to the existence of our well-beloved Union. If the response to this question be in the affirmative, then, by all laws divine and human, we shall have the right to wrest it from Spain, if we have the power."

This is how these honorable members of the *corps diplomatique* dispose of an international question. As to the question, purely American, that of the Free States and Slave States, they boldly decide in favor of Slavery, as follows:

"We would be unfaithful to our duty, unworthy of our valiant ancestors, and traitors to our posterity, if we suffered Cuba to be Africanised and become a second St. Domingo, with its massacre of whites, and if we should allow incendiarism to extend to our own borders, and threaten the edifice of our Union."

This manifesto is already two years old, and since then, Mr. BUCHANAN became a candidate for the office to which he has now been chosen. Election expediencies in the United States are more powerful than elsewhere, and if the new President had made, *before* his election, a dozen Ostend declarations, it is no reason why he should seek to enforce them *after*.

Musical.

LECTURES ON MUSIC.—We notice that a course of Lectures on Music is to be delivered before the Board of Education, by RICHARD STORRS WILLIS Esq., editor of the *Musical World*. Mr. WILLIS is laboring to impress upon the minds of parents and teachers a sense of the importance of music as a branch of popular education, and these lectures are intended to further that purpose. The lecturer is fully master of his subject, and will treat of it entertainingly as well as ably.

Mendelssohn Union.

This young and prosperous Musical Society (the only one in our City, by the way, which shows any signs of active existence,) gives its first *soirée* of the season to-night, on which occasion the latest important sacred composition will be produced, namely, M. COSTA's oratorio of "Eli." This work, it will be remembered, was written for and produced at the Birmingham Festival last year, and at once achieved a complete success. It is indeed a creditable evidence of musical enthusiasm that we have it here so soon, and speaks volumes for the Society that has thus exerted itself in its production.

The solos will be sustained by Mesdames DINGLEY, TINGLE, ANDEM, HAWLEY, LEACH, and Messrs. GUIBI, GEO. HAWES, CONKEY and BELL. Mr. MORGAN is the conductor, and Mr. TIMM will preside at the piano-forte.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Nov. 13 to Nov. 27, 1856: H. H. Goodman, F. Lawrence and lady, O. Schneller, S. M. Giddings and lady, Geo. Fox, W. H. Beard, J. G. Dawbleday, D. Lewis, H. S. Lansing, L. Pignolet and lady, J. H. Whitehouse, H. W. Holmes, M. D., W. M. Tileston, J. B. Minturn, M. D., W. H. Haydecker, H. Willard, E. T. Dunton, J. Constable, S. E. Morse and family, J. D. Davis, A. C. Downing, Geo. B. English, L. O. Coe, C. W. Richards, of New-York; R. R. Cobb, R. H. Carter, of Alabama; F. H. Evans, T. G. Laughton, W. A. McPheeters, of Mississippi; C. Hieronimus, D. J. Cochrane, H. Richards, G. Richards, W. F. Rogers, J. R. English, of Pennsylvania; M. Noble, Jas. Robertson, District of Columbia; [illegible] family, Dr. W. H. Bruner, of California; [illegible] Morris, Rev. J. Maguire, of Illinois; [illegible] tors, F. A. Jones, John B. Gowen, of Massachusetts.

HENRY MAJOR, formerly an Episcopal minister of Philadelphia, and who, a few years since, joined the Roman Catholics, has returned to the bosom of the Church from which he apostatized. Mr. MAJOR published a book, giving his reasons for [illegible] Protestantism, and was soon after appointed editor of the *Catholic Herald*.

Another ecclesiastical luminary is visible in England. Since Mr. SPURGEON's advent, Rev. Mr. PUNSHON, of Leeds, a young man, has attracted immense audiences to the Rotunda of Dublin—the Exeter Hall of Ireland, and at Abbey-street Chapel. His eloquence is said to be wonderful.

Purser GRISWOLD, U. S. N., writes to the Detroit *Advertiser* of an interview he has had, at Cape Palmas, with Rev. C. C. HOFFMAN, an Episcopal missionary, formerly of New-York. Mr. HOFFMAN has been sorely tried by the loss of his wife and child during his stay in Africa.

The Chamber of Commerce, of St. Louis, had held a meeting, at which resolutions were passed complimentary to one of their number, Mr. E. M. V. KNOEHVAL(?), who goes to Liverpool to connect himself with an extensive American house there.

Rev. ELI SMITH, D. D., whose delicate state of health required him to leave Syria, and spend the Summer in Trebisond, is improving. His life-work has been the translation of the Bible into Arabic, a great part of which is already made.

Mr. BANCROFT, the historian, will soon publish a book containing the "Seven articles from the Church of Leyden," written in 1617; also, "The Creeds of the Pilgrims," and a "Journal of the First Legislature of Virginia, of 1619."

Ex-United States Senator HANNEGAN, formerly of Indiana, has set up the practice of the law at St. Louis, in which place he proposes to dwell.

Archbishop HUGHES arrived at Savannah on Saturday, and was to remain a week, intending to sail thence for Cuba for the restoration of his health.

Dr. FRANCIS T. STRIBLING, the Superintendent of the Virginia Western Asylum for the Insane, has withdrawn his resignation.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Corporation Counsel elect, has arrived in Savannah, much improved in health. He will be at home by Christmas.

A course of Anti-Slavery lectures is to be given this Winter in Buffalo, with GREELEY, HALE, C. M. CLAY, and others, for speakers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of Plushes, Cashmeres, Cassimeres and Overcoatings, comprises all that is new or desirable in the market, and we make them up with all the styles for which our house has so long been celebrated.

CHAS. HUGUE, who for the past seven years has cut our pantaloons, still is with us.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR GIFTS AND PRESENTS. The whole stock, embracing every variety of dolls, toys, games, &c., at ROGERS' extensive Fancy Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway, is to be sold off this month, at less prices than ever before offered in this City. H. S. ROGERS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Silver Ware for Holiday Presents. Fancy Articles for Holiday Presents. At CULBER BROTHERS, No. [illegible] Canal-st.

GREAT FIRE AT SYRACUSE! *From the Daily Standard, Syracuse, Nov. 18, 1856.* HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.—One of HERRING's Fire-Proof Safes, sold by D. S. & S. P. Gere, of this city, passed through the ordeal of a recent fire in the First Ward of this city, and its contents came out in excellent order, as the following certificate triumphantly proves:

SALINA, Nov. 15, 1856.

Messrs. D. S. & S. P. Gere, Agents, or to all whom it may concern:

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The Squatter Sovereignty Doctrine [illegible] a Southern [illegible] Journal.

From the Richmond Whig.

[illegible] been surprised at the position [illegible] BUCHANAN in relation to the affairs of [illegible] the whole of the late campaign we [illegible] with uniform consistency that Mr. BUCHANAN and the entire Democracy of the North were in favor of Kansas being made a *free State*, and a free State only; and that to accomplish their object in this respect it became necessary for the whole of them to give in their unqualified adhesion to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. And such—now that the election is over—we find to be their openly avowed position. Mr. BIGLER, speaking for Mr. BUCHANAN and his party friends at the North, boldly proclaims in the Senate, in reply to the question whether Mr. BUCHANAN was in favor of making Kansas a *free State*, that the views of Mr. BUCHANAN on this subject were those of "Democrats generally"—that "he was for allowing the *people of a Territory or State* to make their own institutions to suit themselves; but, like most Northern people, if he could have his choice, *he would no doubt prefer that it should be a free State.*" In reply to the question put still more distinctly "whether Mr. BUCHANAN believed that the people in a Territorial State have the power to admit or exclude Slavery at their own will," Mr. BIGLER responded evasively that he could not speak for Mr. BUCHANAN on that point, but that he was perfectly willing to give his own views on that question—and that his opinion was that *the people, through their local Legislature, have the power to admit or exclude Slavery!*

Under this doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, of course *Kansas is obliged to be a Free State*—and that, as we are told by Senator BIGLER, is what Mr. BUCHANAN decidedly prefers; and, preferring it, the inference is reasonable that he will exert all his official power and influence to prevent Kansas or any other Territory being forced into a *Slave State*. And this is to be the fruit of his administration—this the entertainment to be spread out for the Southern people! Our worst apprehensions are thus realized even in advance of his inauguration. Under the doctrines he holds and the policy of his administration, *not another Slave State will ever be added to the Union!* That is to be the upshot of all this Southern Locofoco clamor over the rights and institutions of the South.

TERRIBLE MURDER—ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.—On Friday evening last a man named MCARGAR was murdered near Gibson's Station, on the Michigan Central Railroad, twenty-four miles from this city, by a man named TIMOTHY VOORMAN. It appears that MCARGAR had been in VOORMAN's house, with whom he had some little quarrel on a previous occasion, and while he was sitting on a chair, speaking to VOORMAN's wife, VOORMAN got behind him with an axe, and struck him so hard as to let the axe into MCARGAR's head, up to the handle. After he was struck he got up out of the chair, left the house, and walked about a mile—as ascertained by the track of blood upon the snow—he sat down, where he was found dead thirty-six hours afterwards. An inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a blow with an axe in the hands of TIMOTHY VOORMAN. VOORMAN was at the house adjoining during the time of the inquest, but through the negligence of the Justice he was not arrested. He has fled to parts unknown.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS OF UNITED STATES COIN.—Last night and this morning several persons were arrested on the charge of making and issuing spurious half and quarter dollars and ten cent pieces. The principal, and a member of the gang, stopped at a restaurant last evening and tendered one of the bogus pieces in payment for some refreshments which they had obtained. The two were followed and taken into custody. On their persons, besides good money, was found a considerable quantity of bogus. The prisoners were locked up at once. About 1 o'clock this morning the material used in making the bogus coin was recovered at a house in the northwestern part of the city, and another arrest was made. At the present time we forbear making public any further details.—*Phila. Evening Bulletin*, 11th.

A Correspondent at St. Catherines, Canada West, says:—"A very great error is made by United States correspondents, who sometimes pay the postage to the lines—3 cents—which is of no avail, and is lost, as letters come with the full charge, 10 cents. By the postal arrangements between the two countries, it is optional to pay, or not to pay; but a partial payment, on either side, is 'struck off' by postmasters."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in [illegible] demand, at steady prices. Pearls $[illegible] 12½; Pots, $7 62½@$7 68¾, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,800 lbs. American Yellow brought [illegible].

CANDLES—Are in moderate request at unchanged [illegible].

COFFEE—Remains inactive at old figures. Java, [illegible]; Laguayra, 11⅜c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 11[illegible]c.; Rio 9c.@11¼c.; and St. Domingo at 10[illegible]@10¼c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is dull and heavy, as before reported.

COTTON—Is depressed and infirm, with more sellers than buyers.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Middling	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
Middling Fair	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	13
Fair	12¾	12⅞	13	13¼

FISH—The general inquiry is limited; but prices of nearly all kinds are sustained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour opened tamely and irregularly; it, however, gained vigor and buoyancy during the day, and closed decidedly brisker and firmer than yesterday. The sales reported, since our last, embrace about 12,800 barrels, in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 25
Straight State	6 25@ 6 35
Favorite and Extra State	6 35@ 6 70
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 35@ 6 65
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 70
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Michigan	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian is scarce and quiet. Superfine to extra commands from $6 45@$7 75 ℔ bbl.; 400 bbls. found buyers thereat. Southern is steadily improving. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,500 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 10@$8 and $[illegible] ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$5 12½ for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is tame and infirm, at $3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $18 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and quiet, mainly at $2@$2 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The general supply is moderate; the demand is fair for the season; prices rule firm, showing, in some instances, a rising tenor.

GRAIN—Wheat is not very abundant; it is in fair request and held with considerable firmness. The sales reported since our last amount to about 36,000 bushels, including good Western White, at $1 68@$1 70; do. do., Mixed, at $1 50; ordinary do., Red, at $1 [illegible]; and Southern White, (*in transitu* from a Southern port for London, freight 10d.,) at $1 67 ℔ bushel. The arrivals are limited, and, with a rather moderate supply available, factors are looking for an improvement in prices. These circumstances impede operations. Rye remains in light supply and fair demand, mainly at 90c. ℔ bushel; 3,000 bushels were sold at this rate. Oats are quiet, yet steady, at 48c.@50c. for Ohio and Lake; 46c.@47½c. for State; 43c.@46c. for Jersey, and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand, and is quoted at $1 35@$1 50 for inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 42½@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn remains in fair request at steady rates. There were sales reported of about 50,000 bushels at 68c.@70c. for unsound; 70c.@72½c. for Mixed, in store and delivered; 74c.@75c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 74c.@76c. for Northern and Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 1,200 bales River at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The supply is extremely limited; the demand is good; prices are very firm and generally on the advance.

HOPS—Now continue plenty and heavy at from 7c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Old rule dull and nominal at 4c.@6c. ℔ lb.

IRON—There have been 123 tons Scotch Pig reported sold at $30 50@$30 25, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 [illegible]@$1 37½ ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Remains quiet at unchanged rates.

LEATHER—The inquiry is rather brisk; prices show no important change.

LIME—Rockland continues in fair demand at steady prices, 90c. for Common and $1 30 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand are quite limited at unaltered figures. New-Orleans, 75c.@80c.; Porto Rico, 56c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 51c.@55c., and Clayed Cuba, 40c.@48c., for sour and sweet, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are generally inactive, yet stiffly held. Spirits Turpentine is dull and heavy, though it is procurable at from 49½c.@48½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—We have nothing new to notice in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is more freely offered, yet it is in [illegible] request at from 80c.@82c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is salable and firm, at before reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping, with sales reported since our last of about 475 bbls., in lots, at $19 12½ for old Mess; $19 50@$19 62½ for new do.; and $17@$17 50 for new prime, ℔ barrel. No old prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 7⅛c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in limited supply and demand, at 9½c.@10¼c. for Hams, and 7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in good request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 9c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last reach about 570 bbls. and [illegible] ordinary to prime, to arrive and here, at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 395 bbls. at $[illegible] for Country Prime; $8 75@$10 50 for Country Mess; $[illegible] for repacked do.; and $12 50@$13 50 for new Chicago Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at $15@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17@$19 ℔ bbl. Butter is pretty active and buoyant at [illegible] for State [illegible] for common to very good State, and [illegible] for prime to very choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There have been [illegible] tcs., of common to choice, sold at from $3 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Holders are asking prices above the views of buyers, and business is consequently tame.

SOAP—125 boxes Castile were purchased at 10½c.@10⅝c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand, and steady in price,—sales having transpired since our last of about 400 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8⅛c.@9⅜c.; with an invoice of Manila, in bags, on terms not made public.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 18,000 lbs. prime at about yesterday's rates.

TEAS—Are rather quiet, yet firm, in private trade. The auction sale to-day was a comparatively vigorous and satisfactory one, although only about a third of the amount offered was disposed of,—importers calculating, by the spirit evinced at the sale, and in view of the fact that the quantity on the market in first hands is quite limited, that they will be able to secure even better prices soon. The portion sold to-day brought decidedly firmer rates than many operators had anticipated.

WHISKY—The sales reported to-day comprised only about 275 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 39c. ℔ gal.

FREIGHTS—Ruled dull and heavy, as previously represented. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7½d. ℔ bush.; Rosin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tc.; Tobacco, 30s.@35s. ℔ hhd.; and heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Young Men's Religious Meeting down town.**—An interesting meeting was held on Monday evening, Dec. 8, with a good number present. The minutes will be read, with other exercises, at the next meeting, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at the Lecture Room of the Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., at 7½ o'clock. The presence and coöperation of Evangelical Christian young men is earnestly requested.

☞ **Religious Notice.—Modern Spiritualism.**—*The spirits of the dead cannot communicate with the living, nor revisit the earth until the second coming of Christ.* A lecture, by Rev. Dr. GORDON, in the Reformed Dutch Church, in 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., on next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Spiritualists affectionately invited to attend.

☞ **First-street Church**, between 1st and 2d avs. R. R. THOMPSON, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, the 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. HATCH, of Brooklyn, and at 3 o'clock by the Pastor. At 7½ o'clock the fourth sermon in the series of Sabbath Evening Discourses will be preached by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of New-York University.

☞ **Brooklyn.—Religious Notice.**—Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D. (of the Pilgrim Church) will preach, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the Union-st. Mission, Union-st., near the corner of Van Brunt, in behalf of the moral efforts in this section of the city, claiming the strongest sympathy of the humane and Christian. The public are earnestly invited.

☞ **Rev. A. H. Robinson**, Providence permitting, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, in the Olive-Branch Church, corner Madison and Montgomery sts. Subject in the morning—*The Door of Mercy open.* Afternoon—*The Door of Mercy shut.* In the evening—*The General Judgment.* Public invited; seats free.

☞ **Mount Elm Encampment No 1, E. O. of I. R.**—The members are respectfully invited to attend the Macdougal-st. Church, opposite Vandam-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to hear the funeral Discourse on our late brother, Rev. GEO. W. KENNARD, by Rev. DUNCAN DUNBAR.

WM. H. LEFFERTS, W. S. D.

☞ **Rev. Wm. Taylor, of San Francisco**, will preach in the Hedding M. E. Church, 17th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of next week, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. ISAAC H. TUTTLE, Rector of St. Luke's Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place, one block from the corner of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. Services, morning 10½; afternoon 3; evening 7½. Seats free.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church.**—In John-st., between Nassau and William sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, morning and evening, by the pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **The Collegiate North Dutch Church**, corner of Fulton and William sts., under the pastoral charge of Rev. Drs. KNOX, DE WITT, VERMILYE and CHAMBERS, will be open for Divine Service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers and the public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **The Holy Spirit, and the Media of His Manifestation.**—First Free-Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

☞ **City Tract Mission.**—An appropriate sermon will be preached in behalf of the New-York City Tract Society, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, at Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 14, and a collection taken up towards sustaining its operations for 1857.

☞ **Rev. Joseph H. Waite**, Minister of the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 14. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler will deliver** the first of a series of discourses on *Bible Characters* in the Market-st. Church (near East Broadway) TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach at Academy Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., TO-MORROW, at usual hours. Morning Subject—*The Genius of Christianity.* Evening—*The Delights of Heaven.*

☞ **The Ordination of Rev. A. M. Parsons** will take place in Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D. Rev. Messrs. SARLES, HODGE, TAYLOR and HOLME will take part in the exercises.

☞ **Is the Gospel Truly Presented by a Sectarian Ministry?**—The subject of a discourse by Elder B. MATTHIAS, if the Lord will, SUNDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, at the Hall corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts.

☞ **Yorkville Baptist Church.**—Rev. L. COVELL will preach in the Church in 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public generally are invited to attend. P. S.—Sunday School at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—The ninth Sermon in the course to the Young, now in progress will be preached on SABBATH EVENING next, by Rev ASA D. SMITH, D. D., of this City, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Strangers accommodated with seats.

☞ **The Messenger of God** will unfold the prophetic word TO-MORROW, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at Union Buildings, No. 168 Bowery. Subject—*Evidence of the near Approach of the Great Conflagration, and its Nature.* Seats free.

☞ **Sabbath Evening Discourses.**—By Rev. Dr CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. The subject of discourse TO-MORROW EVENING will be *The Eternity of Future Punishment.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Sidney A. Corey** will preach in the Fifth-av. Baptist Church TO-MORROW, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. In the evening the sixth lecture in the course to young men will be delivered.

☞ **Preaching in the Northwest Presbyterian Church**, 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. S. ST. JOHN; 3 P. M., by Rev. Dr. PARKER; 7½ by Rev. J. B. SMITH.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Krebs** will preach in the Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catharine sts., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

L. P. HUBBARD, Sec. Prot. Society.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary**, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.—Seventeen years experience in the City. Pure medicines at all hours. Special attention to prescriptions.

☞ **Rev. W. I. Budington, D. D.**, will preach in the South Congregational Church, corner Court and President sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Eastern Congregational Church**, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. L. TUCKER, TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Nineveh and Babylon.**—The lecture on Prophecy at the Tabernacle, TO-MORROW EVENING, will treat of the *Downfall of the Assyrian Empire.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Rev. R. P. AMBLER will lecture at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Notice.**—Rev. Dr. WIGGINS, of Paterson, N. J., will preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, at the usual hours.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Bethune** will preach in the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Mulberry-street M. E. Church.**—Rev JAMES PORTER will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church**, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelistic preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock.

FINE, LARGE, FAT TURKEYS, 1s. PER LB. Nice Philadelphia Chickens at 10c per lb. Splendid Geese at 9 cents per lb. Prairie Grouse at $1 per pair. Received this morning by Express at STIMSON'S Express Produce, Poultry and Game Market, 3 Broadway.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of [illegible] Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery, Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 65 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. .... 119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 33 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON BROS. (Importers and Dealers,) 60 Murray-st.

Guns and Powder Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 551 Broadway, [illegible].

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 1[illegible] East [illegible], and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 348 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD .... 120 Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.

EATON & FOLSOM, (Late the "Co." of H. Tenes & Co.,) No. 203 Broadway.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOSKINS & BROS., (Importers)......61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, FIRST ENGLISH OPERA NIGHT, BY THE CELEBRATED PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA TROUPE, when will be produced for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, a new and romantic Opera entitled THE VALLEY OF ANDORRE.

The principal characters by

Miss LOUISA PYNE, Mr. HARRISON,
Miss SUSAN PYNE, Mr. GUILMETTE, (his first appearance,)
Mr. H. REEVES, Mrs. COLEMAN POPE, Mr. HORNCASTLE,
with a full Chorus and Orchestra.

Musical Conductor .... Mr. Kelf

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—In compliance with numerous requests, it has been decided to secure seats in the Dress Circle and Parquette, in advance, during the English Opera season. The charges for admission, will, therefore, be as follows:

Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats .... 50 cents
Secured Seats in dress circle and parquette..25 cents extra
Orchestra Arm-Chairs $1
Private Boxes $5

These may be secured three days in advance, at the Box-Office, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

All seats not sold during the day will be thrown open without reservation in the evening.

Tuesday, and every evening during the week—ENGLISH OPERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock. SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1856. FAREWELL OF THE WONDERFUL RAVELS. TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH NIGHT of their MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT. LAST APPEARANCE OF ALL THE ARTISTS IN A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment will commence with the grand ballet of ESMERALDA.

Principal characters by Mme. Monplaisir, M. Espinosa, and the Ravel Family.

EXTRAORDINARY EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE, by Chiarini, young Hengler, and THE INFANT WONDER.

The whole to conclude with RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.

Characters .... by the .... RAVEL FAMILY, Being positively their last appearance.

Tickets .... 50 cents.

MONDAY—FIRST ENGLISH OPERA NIGHT.

"BISHOPS, PRIESTS, DEACONS, ORGANISTS AND CHORISTERS."

MR. JOHN F. HUNTINGTON,

Organist of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, announces a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, (corner Clinton and Atlantic sts.,) on MONDAY EVENING, Dec 15, at 8 o'clock, consisting of the following Programme, in which Mme. HATTIE ANDEM, Miss ANNIE KEMP and EDWARD HOWE, Esq., Organist, Church of the Messiah, Broadway, in connection with the Chorus, have kindly tendered their services.

PART I.

1. Introductory .... Piano-forte
2. A Short Address, by Mr. Huntington, upon Music, suggested by the Pastoral Letter from the House of Bishops. (General Convention, 1856.)

PART II.

1. O Thou that Tellest—Handel ..... Miss Annie Kemp
2. Gratias Agimus Tibi—Guglielmi.. Miss Hattie Andem
3. Ave Maria—Cherubini .... Miss Annie Kemp
4. The old Mountain Tree—Quartette.. St. Thomas' Choir
5. Within a Mile of Edinboro'—(Scotch Ballad.) Miss Hattie Andem
6. Love's Approach—Wallace..... Miss Andem and Miss Kemp
7. Mr. A. Sedgwick and his son Charles, 8 years of age, will perform a Duet on Treble and Bass Concertinas.
8. Grand Cantate in C, by Dr. Edward Hodges, in which the Choristers of Trinity Church, New-York, aided by an efficient Chorus, will appear.

Tickets, Fifty cents. To be had at Messrs. WM. HALL & SON'S, Broadway; ROSE'S Bookstore, No. 143 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; of the Librarian at the Athenæum, and at the door.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.

Admission:—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1 each; Private Boxes, $6 and $8. Box office open from 8 till 4 o'clock.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, SIXTH NIGHT of a new and original drama, by Mr. Palgrave Simpson' produced with new scenery, entitled SECOND LOVE.

Col. Dangerfield .... Mr. Lingham
Ralph Thornhill .... Mr. G. Jordan
Hawbuck .... Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Doctor Lambert .... Mr. Harcourt
Elinor Mowbray .... Miss Laura Keene
Mildred Vernon .... Miss Ada Clifton
Lucy .... Miss Josephine Manners

MUSICAL SELECTIONS BY THE ORCHESTRA.

Conductor .... Thomas Baker.

To conclude, for the eighteenth time, with the local comedy, by Mr. E. G. P. Wilkins, YOUNG NEW-YORK.

Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, T. B. Johnston, Burnett, Stoddart, Lingham, Miss Laura Keene, Miss Manners, &c.

NOTICE.—The drama of SECOND LOVE has been adapted and arranged by the author for Miss LAURA KEENE, who holds the copyright, and to whom all applications for its production must be made.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.

The MENDELSSOHN UNION will give their first concert of the present season THIS EVENING, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, commencing at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion will be performed, for the first time in America, M. COSTA'S New and popular Oratorio, ELI.

The following named ladies and gentlemen—members of the Society—will sustain the solos:

SOPRANO. — TENOR.
MISS C. A. DINGLEY. SIGNOR GUIDI.
MISS MARY C. TINGLE. MR. GEO. HAWES, JR.
MISS HATTIE ANDEM.
CONTRALTO. — BASS.
MISS MARY E. HAWLEY. MR. L CONKEY.
MISS MARIA LEACH. MR. D. B. BELL.

Harp Accompaniments by Miss EMILY HANLEY.
MR GEO. WASHLINNE MORGAN, Conductor.

Yearly subscription tickets can be obtained at the Piano-Forte ware rooms of Messrs. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM,

NO. 654 BROADWAY, (Between Bleecker and Bond sts. On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1856, will open the great NATIONAL AMERICAN HISTORICAL PAINTINGS, comprising 100 PANORAMIC SCENES AND TABLEAUX, each covering over 250 SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS, Representing prominent events in the lives of the early PILGRIM and REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS, accompanied with appropriate VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, forming one of the most interesting exhibitions ever offered to the public. Cards of admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

CHINESE ROOMS,

No. 539 Broadway, late Buckley's Opera House. Two grand performances THIS DAY, (Saturday,) of DONETTI'S POPULAR COMIC TROUPE OF ACTING MONKEYS.

Commencing at 3 o'clock and 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 2 o'clock and 6¾ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; orchestra seats 50 cents; children half price.

NOTICE—The remainder of the orchestra seats will be disposed of this (Saturday) morning, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. at the Box-office. Tickets will positively be limited to the capacity of the house. The strictest order will be observed.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

On SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at BUCKLEY'S NEW HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY. SELECTIONS FROM ORATORIOS.

Dodworth's celebrated Band in a variety of Sacred Music. Vocal department by Messrs. G. Swain Buckley, J. A. Basquin, W. Percival, R. Bishop Buckley, and Miss U. HIFFERT.

For particulars, see programme.

Tickets 25 cents. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $300, including light.

BALL SEASON.

The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $[illegible], including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. [illegible] South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT And last appearance of MR. JAMES ANDERSON. Last appearance of MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY.

They will appear TO-NIGHT, Dec. 13, 1856, in Anderson's celebrated play of CLOUD AND SUNSHINE, supported by the entire strength of the unequaled company.

ON MONDAY will be presented A COMEDY, In which Mr. Lester, Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Holland, Mr. Dyott, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, and all the favorite artistes of the theatre will appear.

THE PALMER MARBLES.

On exhibition, THE INDIAN GIRL, And eleven other pieces of sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, Dec. 13, 1856.—THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, THE LADY OF LYONS. THIS EVENING, at 7, FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and a farce. The renowned RUSSIAN GIANT is now here. One of the great SNAKES has SWALLOWED eight LIVE PIGS and three RABBITS! Another is expected daily to feed. The Happy Family, Living Skeleton, Dwarf Lady, &c. Admittance, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK Will be produced the Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA, In 4 Acts, with new scenery, dresses, transformations, &c. Preceding which NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 Cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 Cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Dec. 13, the entertainment will commence with the Drama entitled QUINTIN MATSYS

To be followed by the Pantomime of THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.

The whole to conclude with the Drama of WEALTH AND WORTH.

VELASQUEZ' CHEF D'ŒUVRE, PAINTED at Madrid in 1638. The celebrated original historical picture of CHARLES THE FIRST, the most famous work of the great VELASQUEZ, is again on exhibition at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

FERD. RICHARDT'S GREAT NIAGARA gallery and collection of Scandinavian paintings, is daily open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENT THAT PAYS—THE PLEASure derived from practicing WOOD'S system of Landscape Painting. He teaches at No. 261 6th-av., near 16th-st. See specimens.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 156 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

BALLS.

NEW-YORK CITY GUARD BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1857. TICKETS TWO DOLLARS.

Can be obtained of the members, or at the principal Hotels and Music Stores.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to the Managers. HENRY A. BURR, President.

JAMES WENMAN, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FRIENDS OF FREE KANSAS.—A MEETING will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on SATURDAY, Dec. 13th, in aid of the "New-York City Kansas Guards," who are to start immediately for Kansas. The meeting will be addressed by Senator WILSON and ELI THAYER, of Mass.; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, and other friends of Free Kansas. Invitations have been extended to Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Hon. N. P. BANKS, Jr., and Hon. JOHN P. HALE, who it is hoped will be present.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. WM. H. MILBURN will lecture on *Alexander Hamilton*, at Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

GEO. W. COLLORD, Chairman Lecture Com.

Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the bookstores, and at the rooms, No. 37 Waverley-place.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE, NO. 206, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of their late brother member, George L. Taylor. By order,

CHARLES S. WESTCOTT, W. M.

SAMUEL TRUNSDELL, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 10TH INST., between 21st-st. and 4th-av. and 23d-st. and 6th-av., a mink martin victorine, lined with brown silk; the finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to No. 53 East 21st-st.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The undersigned will pay five hundred dollars to any person who will discover and prosecute to conviction the person or persons who have counterfeited the engraving of the five-dollar note of the Morris County Bank of New-Jersey. RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON,

Bank-Note Engravers, No. 48 Merchants' Exchange.

TO PRINTERS. COPPER-FACED TYPE.

CORTELYOU'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE. *Established in 1823, No. 29 Spruce-street,* FOUR DOORS BELOW WILLIAM-STREET.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his well-known and superior Book and Newspaper Printing Types in fonts to suit purchasers. Also, German and Ornamental Types, Greek, Hebrew, Ornaments, Music, Brass Rules, &c., manufactured of Metals equal to any in this country, and finished in the most accurate manner. He also furnishes Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Stands, Cases, Furniture, Ink, &c.

WOOD AND METAL TYPES,

from other foundries, and every article required in a printing office, at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Type, copper-faced by the Newton Company, furnished to order. Old type received at 9 cts. per lb. in exchange for new. Estimates for printing establishments furnished on application. Second-hand Printing Materials bought and sold.

☞ Printers of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, including this note, before June 1, 1857, and sending me one of the papers, will be paid in printing types when purchasing four times the amount of their bill. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TABLE CUTLERY.

The subscribers offer a fine assortment of Table Cutlery, selected with care from well-reputed makers. Among the goods are:

Ivory-Handled Table and Dessert Knives, sold separately or with Forks to match.
Ivory-Handled Carvers, Spear, Scimitar, Jones' Patent, of various sizes.
Ivory-Handled Nutpicks, Champagne Openers.
Ivory-Handled Oyster Knives, Cheese Scoops.
Ivory-Handled Beef-Slicers and Trowel-Carvers.
Ivory-Handled Pastry Forks, Knife-Sharpeners.
Ivory-Handled Masticators, Bread and Cake Knives.

Also, of well finished steel, the newest improvements in Sardine and Champagne Openers. Nut-crackers, Lamp Scissors. Corkscrews, plain and costly; Key Rings, together with many other articles required by housekeepers. Prices low, wholesale and retail.

WINDLE & CO., Nos. 56 and 58 Maiden-lane.

TEA TRAYS AT WHOLESALE.—The subscribers offer a fresh importation of Tea Trays, suitable for dealers in city or country. The patterns have been selected from some of the largest and best factories known. WINDLE & CO., Nos. 56 and 58 Maiden-lane.

MOORE'S BUSH MILLS IRISH WHISKY, BILLECART SALMON, VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE.

For sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, No. 404 4th-av., corner of 29th-st.

Also, Agents for the CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

P. K. DEYO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.

No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY. Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT for the collection of Taxes, passed April 13, 1843, I hereby give notice to all tax payers who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1856, that unless the same is paid to me at my office, on or before the first day of January, I shall proceed to collect the same by an addition of interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 16th day of last September, to the day of payment. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

PORTRAITYPES FOR ONE SHILLING.—Perfect likenesses of mankind at the remarkable cost of one shilling. Photographs, large and elegantly taken, for $1. The cheapest perfect pictures in America. Taking 1,000 daily, at HOLMES' Depot, No. 289 Broadway.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 2[illegible] Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, &c.

By order of Administrators.

THE ENTIRE STOCK ABOVE GOODS, contained in the Emporium No. 545 Broadway—a large portion of which was selected with great care by the late proprietor, Mr. G. W. Tuttle, during his recent visit to Europe—is to be sold at such very low prices, that it is hoped the whole can be disposed of during this month.

Persons wishing any articles for presents will find this an excellent opportunity to obtain new and beautiful goods at a great reduction from usual prices. By calling early a better selection can be made, and the crowd at the Holidays avoided.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

AT ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, No. 499 Broadway.

These goods are just imported, and no effort has been spared to obtain the most extensive and varied assortment of Fancy Articles and Toys for the Holiday Season, selected from every part of the world, all of which will be SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF IMPORTATION.

As Mr. ROGERS will challenge all competition in the low prices, variety and extent of his assortment.

RICH FANCY ARTICLES:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases,	Jewel Boxes, of Shell, Pearl and Glass,
Velvet and Leather Reticules and Bags,	Glass and Pearl Odor Boxes,
Ladies' Work-Boxes of every style,	Gold Chains, Rings and Brooches,
Pearl and Shell Card Cases and Tablets,	French Jewelry, Brooches, Bracelets, &c.,
Pearl and Silver Porte-monnaies and Purses,	Rich Porcelain, China and Glass Vases,
Fans, of Pearl, Ivory, Sandal Wood, &c.,	Parian and China Figures and Ornaments,
Rich Papier Mache Folios and Desks,	Glass and Pearl Braids and Necklaces,
Rich Papier Mache Work-Tables and Stands,	Tourists' Traveling Bags and Companions,
Jet Bracelets and other Ornaments,	Superior Cutlery, Scissors, Knives, &c.,
Superb Parian Medallions, of all sizes,	Canes, Cigar Stands and Cases.

GAMES FOR THE AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF ALL AGES:

Chess and Dominoes,	Geographical and Historical Games,
Battledores and Graces,	Building Blocks and Houses,
Bagatelle and Tivoli Boards,	Puzzles of every description,
Playing-Cards of every variety,	Spelling and Reading Games,
Cribbage and Solitaire Boards,	
Backgammon and Chess Boards,	

PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES:

Shell Back and Dressing Combs,	Extra Perfumed and Fancy Soaps,
Ivory and Rubber Combs,	Ladies' Powder and Powder-Boxes,
Pearl and Ivory Tooth Brushes,	Toilet Mirrors,
Hair, Comb, and Nail Brushes,	Toilet Bottles,
Clothes and Table Brushes,	Cologne Water,
	Perfumery and Extracts of all varieties.

TOYS! DOLLS! TOYS!

Baby Houses,	Menageries, Theatres,
Boxes of Furniture,	Stables, Stores,
Wax and Model Dolls,	Noah's Arks,
Rag Dolls, Rubber Dolls,	Carriages, Horses and the Elephant,
China Dolls, Paper Dolls,	Woolly Dogs, Sheep and Goats,
Toy Pianos, Dulcimers, and Harmonicons,	Swiss Cottages and Farmyards,
Toy, Tea and Dinner Sets of Britannia, China, Glass and Wood,	Stoves, Kitchen Utensils and Kitchens,
Magic Lanterns,	Steamboats, Locomotives and Cars,
Mechanical Toys of every variety,	Fire Engines,
Magnetic Fish, Ducks, Boats &c.,	Sand and Water Mills,
Drums, Swords and Trumpets,	Soldier's Caps and other Accoutrements,
Guns, Pistols and Cannon,	Rocking Horses.
Toy Wagons, Carts and Horses,	

IMPORTED AND SOLD AT H. S. ROGER'S EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, No. 499 Broadway, New-York, four doors above Spring-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.

The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Earrings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$60 00 to	$100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to	30 00 each
Ladies Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	2 50 to	25 00 a pr.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	9 00 to	85 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to	9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to	80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cts to	6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00 to	20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl and other Stone Rings	2 00 to	26 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to	9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to	25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to	15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 00 to	7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	1 50 to	15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	3 00 to	17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	3 00 to	18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to	10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-Rings and Crosses	9 00 to	500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cts. to	140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND, (Thirty-six years established, at No. 28 Bowery.)

Gold Watches of every style and price, from $20 upward.

Silver Watches of all kinds and prices, from $10 upward.

Gold Chains, Chatelaines, Keys, Seals, Sleeve-Buttons and Studs.

Gold Bracelets, Pencils, Thimbles, Lockets, Rings and Pins.

Diamond Rings and Pins, fine quality, at low prices.

Silver Forks and Spoons, Tea, Butter, Fruit, Pie, Cake, Fish and Ice Cream Knives, Cups, Goblets, and Napkin Rings. Plated Ware of every description—several new patterns.

All goods will be sold at very low prices, and warranted to be as represented.

A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Will be opened at HENRY MAILLARD'S, NO. 621 BROADWAY, On MONDAY, Dec. 15, the choicest selection of fancy boxes, baskets and surprises suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, ever offered in this market. Please to examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER, NO. 621 BROADWAY.

N. B.—5,000 lbs. marrons, Glace & Deguise's cream chocolate à la reine, chocolate cararnels, raspberry cararnels, pistachio cararnels, coffee cararnels, chocolatins, delicious sweetmeats for children, without rival in the United States. Also 10,000 lbs. French bon-bons made expressly for the holidays.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS, DRESSED AND PLAIN, OF ALL SIZES. DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.

Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's light Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 337 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

H. H. HOUGHTON & CO., (successors to Bagley, Houghton & Co.,) manufacturers, would invite the public to examine their large and varied assortment of GOLD and SILVER PEN and PENCIL CASES, fitted with their superior GOLD PENS, which they are now issuing from their factory—being of entire new patterns—being appropriate for presents. PATENTED and WARRANTED. No. 1 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—BROWN & CO., NO. 96 Fulton-st., near William, have a splendid assortment of fancy articles for the holidays, namely: silver-plated tea sets, cups and goblets, gold brooches, ear-drops and rings, gold and French plated chains, lockets, sleeve buttons, studs, jet bracelets and neck laces, cabas, reticules, bags, porte-monnaies, pearl and shell card cases, Berlin wire bags, papier maché port folios and boxes, French and German work boxes, writing desks, backgammon boards, dominoes and chess, fancy stationery, gentlemen's dressing cases, pocket cutlery, toilet goods, soaps, cologne, Lubin's extracts and perfumery, brushes and combs, walking canes and umbrellas, India rubber toys, puff boxes, and a great variety of toys and games.

BROWN & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINES, four holes jeweled	$30
GOLD WATCHES from	$20 to $100
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 40
PLATED TEA SETS, doubled plated	10 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to 12

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.

SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—

Gold Lepines	$20 00
Gold Detached Levers	25 00
Silver Lepines	6 00
Silver Detached Levers	12 00
Gold Pen and Silver Case, warranted	1 00
Gold Pencils as low as	75

Gentlemen's Pins, Sleeve-Buttons, &c.

Together with a variety of fine Gold Hunting Watches of the most celebrated makers, which are offered equally low for cash. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, No. 92 Fulton-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway, is filled with goods (per late arrivals) from China, Calcutta, Manila, Japan, Persia, Russia, &c., embracing every obtainable variety of curious, useful and novel articles, dress and fancy goods. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine the great variety now offered at wholesale and retail.

☞ N. B.—Goods imported to order.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &C., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—56th annual display of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., is now ready for the inspection of my customers and the public generally, who are respectfully invited to give me a call. C. F. A. HINRICHS, (late Wurmbrand's,) No. 150 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st., over the Island City Bank.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—ROGERS' CELEBRAted pocket knives, gold pens, in gold and silver, pearl, ebony and ivory holders, [illegible] of the best kind manufactured, [illegible] match stands, cigar cases, playing cards, &c. &c. WILLMER & ROGERS, [illegible], No. 47 Nassau-st.

1857.—PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—At RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, formerly Samuel Raynor, at the old stand, No. 76 Bowery, consisting of fine Gift Books, and various other articles suitable for Christmas and New-Year Presents. RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

GEORGE BRODIE HAS JUST RECEIVED

3 Cases Latest Styles Paris Made Cloaks, Imported expressly for the Holidays.

LADIES PLEASE CALL.

☞ Nos. 51 Canal and 65 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

The Cheapest ever offered in New-York.—Auction Goods Sacrifice in Prices.

J. BECK & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

Having determined to sell off their entire rich Winter stock of DRY GOODS before Jan. 1, have marked down the prices to half cost.

SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MERINOS, DE LAINES, LINENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, CURTAINS, MUSLINS, MOURNINGS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c. &c.

AT 50 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

CLEARING OUT AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE. THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE. A RARE CHANCE.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., having determined to close out their Fall and Winter business, will COMMENCE MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1856, A GENERAL REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT. ON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For particulars, see advertisement.

SELLING OFF—SELLING OFF—SELLING OFF.

Great bargains in rich Dress Goods at A. G. COLBY'S, during the remainder of this month. Over $[illegible] worth of rich silks will be offered during the sale—some of the greatest bargains ever before offered to the public. Also a very large lot of rich shawls, blankets, quilts, delaines, merinos, &c. &c. Great inducements will be offered on the entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods [illegible] to be sold off regardless of cost. ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 359 Grand-st., cor. Eldridge.

THE LADIES AGAIN EXCITED!

at the IMMENSE SACRIFICE of those RICH AND FASHIONABLE SILKS at CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOAKS.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT, ALL NEW, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, SUPERIOR IN STYLE.

JAMES A. HEARN, No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

THEY MUST BE SOLD.

The ENTIRE CONTENTS of THE CELEBRATED ESTABLISHMENT, No. 301 Grand-st. CHAS. HEARD & CO.

JAMES A. HEARN,

NEW GOODS. Rich Silk Robes—Rich Silks. NOVELTIES. Scarfs—Neck-Ties—Embroideries. LACES. Real Point—Chantilly—Applique—Honiton. Collars—Sleeves—Handkerchiefs—Coiffures. No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

ALL THE RAGE!

Those RICH LYONS VELVETS GIVEN AWAY ALMOST at CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

THE LARGEST CUSTOM Establishment In the United States.

F. DERBY & COMPANY, Of No. 12 Park-place, Tailors and Importers.

Receive per steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress.

50 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

All those NEWEST STYLES OF MUSLIN DE LAINES at CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

In great variety and at reduced prices. LANE & PORTER, No. 73 Canal-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS OF THE MOST beautiful styles, including our much admired French seamless stays, mechanical and railroad corsets, skirts of all styles, guta percha cord, prepared whalebone, &c. MOORE'S, No. 236 Grand-st., one door from Eldridge.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO has lived in the same family for several years, wishes employment as laundress, or as a plain cook and to do general housework. She may be seen on Monday and Tuesday next, at the house 2d door East of 6th-av., in 17th-st., South side.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS thoroughly acquainted with book-keeping by double entry, a situation as assistant book-keeper, in a shipping house. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best of reference given. Address H. L., Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small family; call Saturday and Monday; good reference given. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., front basement.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING house, a young man who is well acquainted with business, to assist in the correspondence and other duties; must write a good hand, and be of good address. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office, in handwriting, and with reference.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, COMpetent and willing to assist a mother in the care and training of her children. One of the right stamp will be regarded as a friend and companion. Inquire at No. 88 East 19th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE MAN WAITER, for a private family. Must be either English, Scotch or colored. None others need apply. Inquire of P. S., between 9 and 10 A. M. and 1 and 3 P. M., No. 29 Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—A SALESWOMAN IN A FANCY goods store in Brooklyn. One residing or willing to reside in South Brooklyn preferred. Apply by letter to Box No. 127, Post-Office, Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY TO LEARN the wholesale stationery business; one residing with his parents preferred. Inquire at No. 10 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A SILK AND MILlinery house. Must have a good trade. None other need apply. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

ALBERT BOBBETT, DESIGNER AND ENgraver on Wood, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., has a vacancy for a respectable youth, from 15 to 16 years of age, residing with his parents or guardians, and having some knowledge or taste for drawing, as an apprentice.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED—A GOOD JOB printer to take charge of card department. Good wages and constant employment.

ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, RESIDING IN BROOKLYN, wishes an engagement in a family a few hours daily, as a teacher of English, French and Music. Can give the most satisfactory references. Address, one week, TEACHER, Office of the Times, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—PARTIES WISHING BOARD IN a pleasant private house, where they will find the neatness, quiet, attention and good fare, peculiar to a New-England family, whereby all the enjoyments of home may be realized, (at moderate charges,) will apply at No. 683 Hudson-st., between Jane and Horatio.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can obtain a furnished parlor and bedroom at No. 84 East 23d-st. A few rooms also for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 5 P. M.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 14 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, in a respectable private family; desirable location, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 28 Willow-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—IN A CENTRAL LOCATION, NEAR Broadway, suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished. For particulars, apply at No. 14 Bond-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics and Protestant Employment Society, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. The best of servants always in this office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible] MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS [illegible] corner 21st-st., New-York [illegible] will keep [illegible] CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES [illegible] FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

PIANOS—BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S CELEBRATED DOLCE CAMPANA ATTACHMENT PIANO-FORTES.—We have appointed Mr. H. B. SANFORD agent for the sale of our Piano-Fortes, and would recommend him to those desirous of purchasing our instruments. He will keep an assortment of our pianos at his warerooms, Nos. 28 and 30 Court-st., Brooklyn. Every instrument will be fully warranted by us to prove satisfactory to the purchaser. (Signed,) BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. [illegible], May 15, 1856. [illegible] Melodeons, and the best English Concertinas, for sale or rent, on moderate terms. H. B. SANFORD, Nos. 28 and 30 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons [illegible] at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, [illegible] allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments [illegible] second-hand Pianos from $60 to $150; Melodeons [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]—STEINWAY & [illegible] the First premium at [illegible] New-York; and [illegible] Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 15 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY [illegible]—The warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO. [illegible] instruments, and will be sold at [illegible] and upon easy terms. H. F. MATHEWS, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and No. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BARGAINS—BOSTON PIANOS, WITH NEW [illegible], iron frame, patent suspension bridge, from HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s celebrated Manufactory, at reduced prices for cash. MASON & HAMLIN'S Premium Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, in every style. New 7-octave Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for rent, with rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODERN improved pianos, with or without aeolian. Manufactory Nos. 28 and 180 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Wareroom No. 408 Broadway, one door from Grand-st. Pianos to let and taken in exchange. CHAS. E. ATHERTON, Agent.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOSTON and New-York Pianos, in plain and carved cases, at low prices. Excellent second-hand Pianos, but little used; Gilbert Boudoir 7-octave at $175, others at $100, $50, $30, and $25. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS has removed to No. 40 Downing-st., where may be found an assortment of 6, 8, 10 and 12-stop organs, with all the modern improvements, and warranted unsurpassed in tone and workmanship.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood Piano, elegant case and superior tone, made by one of the best makers, and warranted. Cost $[illegible]—will be sold for $[illegible] [illegible] used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON, [illegible] ROOM & RAVEN, [illegible] ROOM No. 135 Grand-st. [illegible] full assortment of instruments [illegible] of our own manufacture. Warranted [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-Forte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $[illegible], $100 and $125, by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 295 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—IN FRENCH, Spanish, Italian and German, arranged especially to meet the wants of those who desire to obtain a practical knowledge of these languages for literary or business purposes. Courses just commencing at No. 516 Broadway. Superior advantages are offered for learning to speak and understand these languages. Classes during the day and evening. Terms reasonable.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 8[illegible] Broadway, corner of 13th-st. There are four Departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity st., and at No. 136 2d-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-classes [illegible] lessons, including stationery. Commutation by the month or quarter.

WARWICK INSTITUTE—WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—C. L. BURNET, A. M., Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, No. 23 6th-av., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y., 3 miles east of Hudson. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, in common English, $[illegible] per year. Winter Term commences Jan. 2. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

FURS.

HARLEY, [illegible], and No. 38 Maiden-lane, [illegible] assortment of FINE FURS IN THE CITY, [illegible] challenge competition as to price and [illegible].

LADIES CAN SEE THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE MINK ARTICLES, AT HARLEY'S, No. 24 John-st., and No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS. None to surpass them this season. Orders carefully executed. No. 363 Broadway.

FURS, FURS.—A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT, for ladies and misses, unsurpassed by any. Infants' and children's beavers, in all their varieties; the newest styles of children's velvet and cloth caps. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 126 Canal-st.

MILLINERY.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.
P. T. WILDE,
Nos. 30 and 32 John-st.,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
SILK MILLINERY GOODS,
Straw Goods,
Silk and Fancy Bonnets,
Dress Caps and Head Dresses,
French Flowers, Feathers, &c.
A complete [illegible] constantly on hand, and for sale at the [illegible] prices.

AT THE STORES, NOS. [illegible] AND 94 BOWERY will shortly be closed, and the enormous stock therein must be disposed of before that time, the ladies of New-York can now have any goods therein, at any decent offer they would be pleased to make. We have yet on hand some of the prettiest bonnet and trimming ribbons that ever came to this country. Also, some beautiful fringes for dress trimmings, sewing silks, satins, bonnet velvets, silk velvets, French flowers, black and colored ostrich feathers, velvet ribbons, head dresses, &c. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, Ribbon Store, Nos. 90 and 94 Bowery.

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.—This is strong language, yet BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE (recently improved) was proven to be so by the Judges at the late Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston (among whom was Dr. Hayes, the eminent chemist and State Assayer) who awarded it the PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA over the choicest HAIR DYES on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalleled superiority consists in: 1st—The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not [illegible] as others are. 2d—Does not stain nor hurt the skin. 3d—Is easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, so natural as to appear marvelous. Manufactured, sold, and applied by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston. Sold also in this City by BARNES & PARK, [illegible], HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; W. H. CAREY & CO., F. C. WELLS, and by druggists generally.

STEAM MANUFACTURED CONFECTIONERY.—Consisting of a full assortment of Plain and Fancy Candies, Gum Drops, Licorice Drops and other Drops, Rock Candy, (a prime article for retailing,) Sugar Toys, Mottoes, with a string of &c.'s that would "knock 'em stiff" and they "going! going!! going!!! Therefore, buy friends, listen to the suggestions of prudence as dictated by experience—be in time, send in your orders without delay, to avoid delay in the execution of your orders. You know, or if you do not, I hereby respectfully warn you, that there is about to be a "general [illegible]" without reckoning contingencies—such as bad weather, interrupted communication, &c., &c. To prevent disappointment a compliance must accompany the order. T. G. HODGKINS, No. 164 Greenwich-st., near Liberty.

[illegible] PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete [illegible] of all approved playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER, DELISSER & CO.—NOS. 877 and 879 Broadway, corner White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paintings, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally. Hereafter all goods not called for within three days after sale, will be sold on purchasers' account.

THIS DAY, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom. HOLIDAY PRESENTS, FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.—Messrs. L. D. & Co. will sell as above, a large and attractive catalogue of fancy goods, Dresden and Sevres China, silver-plated ware, rich Parian and Carrara statuettes, Egyptian and Sienna marble vases, pedestals, urns, decorated China, Bisque figures, bronze and ormolu clocks, (8-day,) bronze figures, groups and mantel ornaments, cigar stands, card receivers, wafer cups, inkstands, pincushions, watch stands, night lamps in silver and gilt, together with a large assortment of small fancy and toilet articles.

Also, 100 lots of dressed dolls, wax and gutta percha, Bohemian crystal and ruby glass ware, goblets, preserves, wines, hooks, liquors, decanters, fruit bowls and colognes, &c.; also, a large invoice of silver-plated ware, consisting of salver, cake baskets, dinner and tea sets, goblets, urns, cups, salts, vegetable and butter dishes, &c., &c.

Also, 50 lots of pearl and jet jewelry amulets, bracelets, brooches, gilt neck and guard chains, pearl and coral beads, together with a variety of fine toys suitable for presents for the approaching holidays.

30 piano-fortes of the best manufacture. Catalogues ready. The attention of the trade solicited.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS.—VARIETY SALE OF new and second-hand household furniture, velvet carpets, silver-plated ware, paintings, mirrors, &c., Buffalo and fancy sleigh robes, old brandy in demijohns, &c. GEO. NICHOLS will sell, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, Dec. 13, at No. 68 Nassau-st., between John and Maiden-lane, at 10½ o'clock, splendid new furniture, solid rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloths, rosewood bookcases, bookstands, etageres with marble tops, rosewood and mahogany dress bureaus, French bedsteads, cottage bedsteads, plain bureaus, wash and other stands, mahogany and cane-seat chairs; also good second-hand furniture, splendid velvet carpets, hair mattresses, bureaus, tables, chairs, &c.; also an invoice 4 bales of plain Buffalo robes, fancy sleigh robes; also 10 demijohns of old brandy, pure; splendid line of silver-plated ware, oil-paintings of merit, &c., &c. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of goods of all descriptions, intended for public sale. Goods packed for shipping on the premises, at a liberal charge.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., fancy goods, suitable for holiday presents, bronzes, French China, ormolu and Parian ware, porcelains, papier maché goods, ebony do., China goods, alabaster goods, German toys, &c.; Parian marble goods, superb groups and figures, taper stands, inkstands, match boxes, table bells, cigar stands, horse and hounds, piano candlesticks, candelabras, groups, stags, wild boars, paper clips.

PLATED WARE.—Superb tea and coffee sets, richly engraved water kettles, coffee and tea urns, massive waiters, casters, sugar, bread and cake baskets, wine coolers, liquor frames, butter tubs, salts, vegetable dishes, toast racks, candlesticks and candelabras, foliaque card baskets, tea bells, &c.; together with a large invoice of German toys, of every description, dolls, heads of dolls, glass boxes, bon-bon boxes, &c., &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE at auction, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 18 and 19, at the extensive warerooms of Mr. HENRY STONY, at No. 536 Broadway, (near Spring-st.) comprising the largest, best, and most fashionable stock offered at auction this season, and will positively be sold to make room for improvements in the building; the stock consists of the richest class of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room furniture, too numerous to mention in an advertisement. Every article is warranted of seasoned materials, and from Mr. Stony's experience of 15 years as a cabinet maker, doing a custom business, is a guarantee of his workmanship.

Terms will be liberal and made known at sale. The stock can be examined at any time previous to sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, FROM SEVERAL FAMILIES.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom Nos. 59 Beekman-st. and 89 Ann-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising 300 chairs, rosewood, mahogany, marble-top and dressing [illegible], washstands, sofa and sofa beds, lounges, wardrobes, secretaries, bookcases, hair, straw and grass mattresses, feather beds, bedsteads, kitchen furniture, stoves, oil cloths, carpets. Also, two Pianos, of best makers, French plate and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, clocks, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—RICH FANCY GOODS, ADAPTED for presents, will be sold by TUNIS MORRELL, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., being invoices from importers: Papier maché goods, rich China, gold jewelry, toys, &c., in large varieties; also an extensive collection of superior City made cabinet furniture, rosewood piano-fortes, oil-paintings, mirrors, mattresses, &c.; also very many lots of clothing, stationery, bronze ware, &c. N. B.—Ladies attend as well as gentlemen, and may have articles they select sold when requested.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, DEC. 15, AT 10½ o'clock, No. 123 Bergen-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., South Brooklyn, a general assortment of first-class parlor, bedroom, dining room, and kitchen furniture.

CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION!—WILL BE sold at public auction, at the dwelling-house on the premises, on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, the valuable farm and paper mill, late of ROYAL MOLLENEUX, deceased, at Hempstead, L. I. This property consists of fifty-three acres of land, situate at East Meadown, town of Hempstead, Queens County; is three miles from the village of Hempstead, and easy of access by railroad several times a day. The improvements consist of a good dwelling-house and necessary out-buildings, and a never-failing and valuable stream of water, with a mill thereon for the extensive manufacture of straw board and wrapping paper. Title indisputable. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars inquire of STEPHEN H. TERRILL and FRANKLIN MOLLENEUX, upon the premises, or of JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, Counselor at Law, Jamaica, L. I.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF STOVES, KITCHEN WARE, &C.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Assignee, on MONDAY, Dec. 15, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburg, (Brooklyn, E. D.,) all the stock in trade, fixtures, &c., contained in the said store, consisting of parlor, hall and cooking stoves, furnaces, ranges, tin ware, Brittania ware, stove pipe, fire brick, &c., &c. Also the lease of the said store and dwelling house for three years from the 1st May next, the said store being a valuable location for business.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN lands, well located, three new three-story brick houses, 22x56 feet, on Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials, and in the best manner. P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

$8,000.—FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO OF those genteel English basement houses Nos. 170 and 172 West 27th-st., near the 8th-av. They will be sold low for cash. They are only one year built, and in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 25 Nassau-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOURTEEN CENTRAL PARK lots, free of incumbrance, situated on 99th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Will sell low for cash, or would exchange for good stocks, bonds or merchandise. No agent need apply. Address J. B. REA, Broadway Post-Office.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A GENTLEMAN RESIDING IN HIS own house, (3-story,) in the Xth Ward, will let the entire 2d floor, with basement and one or two other apartments if desired, to a pleasant and agreeable family. Rent $200 to $275 per annum. Apply at No. 78 Forsyth-st., near Grand.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT, A GENTEEL three-story brick house, No. 77 Sackett-st., on the south side, between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., near the ferry. To a good tenant will be rented at $300 per annum. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a four-story building, with cellar, well lighted, 40 by 120, suitable for a manufactory or storage, in rear of Nos. 14 to 24 1st-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av. Inquire of G. W. EDWARDS, No. 201 Christie-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND-story of house No. 41 Eldridge-st. There are two parlors, one bedroom and kitchen, with Croton and sink connected with sewer. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—THE COMMODIOUS LOFTS IN store No. 46 Cortlandt-st., to let from the 1st of January next. Inquire of D. H. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—LOCATION BETWEEN 16th and 42d sts., and 3d and 7th avs., for which cash will be paid when price agreed on and title received. Address No. 473 Broadway, BEERS' Agency, up stairs.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EBEN B. PIKE. PIKE & BACON. L. P. BACON.
WESTERN LAND AGENTS,
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

New-York Agency at the office of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, Bankers, No 22 William-st. The undersigned have established a branch of their house at New-York, as above, where one of the firm will be found for the purpose of buying, selling and locating western lands. We have on hand a large quantity of lands located by ourselves, in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, a portion being on the lines of the proposed railroads, which we will sell or exchange for City property, railroad stocks, or other marketable securities. Address, care of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, No. 22 William-st., PIKE & BACON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A country-seat at Flushing, on Whitestone-av., new house and out-buildings, built in the best possible manner with all the modern improvements, commanding a fine view of the East River, with from 20 to 50 acres of the best land in Queens County. Also several fine building sites on the East River. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FURNITURE.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS AND OFFICE furniture of every description; the largest and best assortment in the City, at KNOX'S Office-Furniture Ware-room, No. 59 Beekman-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland. In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address, TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st. REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT, Available in any part of the world.

J. T. VANDERHOOF, STOCK COMMISSION BROKER, No. 17 William-st. Loans negotiated.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 40 Wall-st. CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS. THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent. From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	E. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan. Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds. Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds. Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds. New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds. Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds. San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds. St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds. Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds. For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, maturing in 1875, interest payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, and titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

INSURANCE.

THE LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 66 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000.

This Company insures dwelling houses, stores, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, and other property, at the usual rates.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Anthony,	G. B. Lamar,	Wm. H. Cary,
A. A. Low,	G. Collins, 82 Wall,	I. H. Frothingham,
C. M. Connolly,	Benj. F. Wardwell,	Edwin J. Brown,
John Gould,	John Brouwer,	Calvin P. Sanger,
Jas. S. Shapter,	Thos. H. Norris,	E. H. Nichols,
Wm. J. Beebee,	Wm. B. Nichols,	A. S. Foster,
Curtis Noble,	Geo. Gault,	S. N. Davis,
John Laidlaw,	Edward Rowe,	Bradford Knapp,
John Davol,	William Poole,	Chas. S. Little,
J. J. Johnson,	Wm. G. Sterling,	Loomis Ballard,
Mat. Armstrong,	John W. Harper,	Edwin Atkins,
J. S. Davenport,	John S. Voorhies,	B. F. Breeden,
Geo. W. Read,	Wms. Howland,	Wm. H. Otis,
Wm. H. Webb,	Samuel Hotaling,	Alb. O. Parmelee,

EDWARD ANTHONY, President.
BRADFORD KNAPP, Vice-President.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has removed its offices from Nos. 266 Pearl and 52 Wall sts. to No. 37 Wall-st., (corner of Jauncey-court,) where it will continue to insure on buildings, and personal property of every description, on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuation of the public favor. BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, President. ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. 10f,'55-law2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. d23,'54-law2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 6, 1856.—The ADDISON BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, (No. 2 Wall-st.) in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. till the 1st December, inclusive. THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after Thursday, Dec. 4. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 1st day of December next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1856.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, solicit orders from new and old firms. Books made to pattern. Engraving and printing executed in best style; writing papers, copying presses, manifold letter writers, Diaries for 1857, fine stationery articles for presents, &c., &c.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

CITY BANKS.—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. 73 Chambers-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Buildings.)

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The specific, antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and numerous Ulcerous and Eruptive diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined, it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are affixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of vital power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat-pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. Ward as the benefactor of the day.

Dr. Ward hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. By his wonderful Specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease—he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may in a few hours enjoy the pleasures of life and feel that "Richard is himself again."

SURE CURE.—The Greatest Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. Price $1. Sold at Dr. Ward's, No. 50 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE ESTABLISHED IN 1830.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite the Chatham Bank, may be consulted with confidence on all diseases of a private character. His long experience and attention to this class of complaints, his pleasant, safe and expeditious mode of treatment, his extraordinary success during a long and extensive practice of 26 years at his present office, enable him confidently to promise to all persons so afflicted, a safe and radical cure, without injury to the constitution or confinement from business. In the age of empiricism when ignorant practitioners and impudent quacks are daily spreading their nets to lure the unwary to destruction, Dr. C. would wish to raise a friendly and warning voice to his fellow creatures, and tell them to beware of such dangerous persons. Strictures—None but experienced Surgeons should undertake to cure this complaint, Dr. C. can cure the worst form of Stricture in from two to four weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men effectually cured. N. B.—Dr. COBBETT is a member of the University of the City of New-York. See his diploma in his office with the names of Mott, Pattison, &c., &c., attached thereto, and the only member of the above College in this specialty in this City. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed in all cases.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 843 Houston-st., near Wooster, (at home till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted,) invites the attention of sufferers from stricture, in every stage, to his peculiar and eminently successful treatment: From long application and extended experience in this complaint, he can guarantee perfect and radical cures, without painful operations, nauseous medicines or troublesome restrictions. The sympathetic or distant symptoms of this disease are generally misunderstood. Pain or weakness in the back, bad memory, loss of mental energy, and inaptitude for business or pleasure, genital debility, costiveness, dyspepsia, may all depend upon stricture as their hidden cause, long before it affects the urinary stream; and, especially when there has been previous disease, such symptoms should lead to the question, whether this be their real cause. With its cure these symptoms quickly disappear. All letters, to insure attention, must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 869 Post-Office. Strangers visited at their Hotel if necessary.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Malden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all others fail. Drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous deception. Consultation private. Book gratis.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.

THE EFFICACY OF DR. WHEELER'S Annihilator for Gout, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, especially when affecting the head and face, is now too well known to require any comment. It is for sale at the Doctor's office, No. 486 Broadway, rooms Nos. 3 and 4, second floor, and C. RING'S drug-store, No. 192 Broadway. Pamphlets of its efficacy gratis, and reference to the first families in the City.

DOCTOR WATKINSON'S PULMONACIA—For the cure of consumption, needs only a trial to be pronounced the best and only medicine in the world for the cure of consumption and all internal diseases of the throat and lungs. Price $1 per bottle, for sale only at No. 448 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of ALLEN'S Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be inserted with or without extracting the roots. Persons in want of artificial teeth can save 50 per cent. by calling at my office, where specimens of all the new styles of Dentistry can be seen. Having every facility, I am now prepared to manufacture for the profession, or give instructions in the art. I have recently discovered a new process of benumbing the gums for the extraction of teeth, and which can be used in all cases without the slightest pain to the patient. It is entirely different from the process of freezing the gums, which can only be used in few cases, and generally produces more pain than the extraction of the tooth. Dr. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 257 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDING, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows: ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, July [illegible]	1856
Saturday, July [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Aug. [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Aug. [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang. ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman. ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York	Wednesday, Nov. 26.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston	Wednesday, Dec. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Dec. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Dec. 10.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG......Saturday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW......Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK......Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

First Cabin....................................$130
Second Cabin....................................75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Dec. 11. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, Captain ELDRIDGE will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.

The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The Steamers will hereafter lie at the wharves to receive passengers and freight, thus avoiding all exposures in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,300 tons burden,) will sail from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents on excess.

For freight or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, 20th December.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, N. R.

The Wednesday's steamer of this line is discontinued for the present, but one will be dispatched for the above ports every Saturday. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—THE STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE will leave the Pier foot of Liberty-st., next below Cortlandt, on SUNDAY, Dec. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at the office on the wharf.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the City of New-York and at Yonkers, under the name of GILROY & CHRISTIE, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business in New-York will hereafter be carried on by FRANCIS R. CHRISTIE alone, and that in Yonkers by GEORGE GILROY alone. GEORGE GILROY, FRANCIS R. CHRISTIE. NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, COOK & WICKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled and continued by JOHN J. WICKS, in the same place. EDWARD J. COOK, JOHN J. WICKS. NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1856.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of JOHNSON & CO. is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by J. JOHNSON, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 263 Pearl-st. J. JOHNSON, C. F. TRUMPORE. NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1856.

PROPOSALS.

CAST IRON PIPES FOR BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 21st day of December 1856, at the office of the undersigned, Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, for the cast iron pipes, branches and other castings required for the distribution of water in the City of Brooklyn.

Plans, specifications and all information can be had at the office of the Nassau Water Company, or our office as above, after the 15th inst. H. S. WELLS & CO., Contractors. No. 6 HALSEY'S BUILDINGS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1856.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A LONG TAIL BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, 6 years old, kind and gentle in single or double harness; to be sold for want of use. Apply corner of Morris and Washington sts., in the stables, Jersey City.

CARRIAGES—PERSONS WISHING GOOD family Carriages or Sleighs of any style, can be suited at MOTT & CO.'S Repository, No. 530 Broadway. Their stock consists of Coaches, Caleches, Coupes, Barouches, Rockaways, &c., &c. Give them a call.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to [illegible] Bank Buildings, No. [illegible] Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Hudson and Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare, $2 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

9:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 9 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

9:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.

10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.

3 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 4:35, Burlington 8:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing October 7, 1856, Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 6 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:45 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17) and $13 50 and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, express trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the express trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 45 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT.—WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS vs. SAMUEL B. ROMAINE, surviving Executor of BENJAMIN ROMAINE, deceased, and the said Samuel B. Romaine, Ann Nichols, Hannah Westervelt, Robert J. Dillon, Mary Nesmith, Romaine Dillon, Alice Olmstead, Francis Olmstead and Benjamin R. Gaul, Devisees of said Benjamin Romaine, deceased. The said Ann Nichols being the wife of Charles Nichols, and Mary Nesmith wife of John P. Nesmith, also Defendants. Summons—For Relief on Supplementary Bill of Complaint. To ROMAINE DILLON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the supplemental complaint in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 16 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said supplemental complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1856. W. H. ANTHON, Plaintiff's Attorney. n29-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the claim of AARON SUTTON to certain moneys awarded to Unknown Owners for land embraced within the limits of Central Park in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the said AARON SUTTON will apply to one of the Justices of this Court, at a special term thereof to be held at Chambers in the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, A. D., 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the money awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed in the matter of the opening of Central Park in the City of New-York, to Unknown Owners, of and for all those twenty-nine lots laid down and designated on "Damage Maps of Central Park, Northwestern Division," made by said Commissioners, by the numbers 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, in block 790; numbers 29 and 33 in block 793; numbers 29, 30 and 40 in block 797; numbers 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, in block 796; number 41 in block 795; and numbers 34, 38, 39 and 40 in block 794.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1856. O'BRIEN & HIGENBOTAM, Attorneys for Claimant. n29-law6wS*

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to MOSES TAGGART, Administrator, at his office in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated Sept. 20, 1856. MOSES TAGGART, Administrator. ADALINE M. HURLBURT, Administratrix. s27-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL W. SCUDDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of IRA PEREGO, No. 61 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the eleventh day of May next.—Dated Oct. 10, 1856. CATHARINE E. SCUDDER, Administratrix. o11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. KAUTH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 303 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 17, 1856. PETER KAUTH, Administrator. o18-law6mS*

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 15
Steamboat	4 [illegible]
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 [illegible]
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 [illegible]
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 [illegible]
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	3 [illegible]

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton. W. R. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DISCHARGING from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine and hamnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL! COAL!—WE ARE NOW SELLING [illegible] Red and White Ash Coal from our yards, Nos. [illegible] Chrystie and 161 Division sts., also Cumberland, [illegible] and Liverpool, as cheap as from any yard in the City. Call and examine our large stock before purchasing elsewhere. FELTER & BROMLEY.

KINDLING WOOD.—BEST QUALITY VIRginia pine, seasoned oak and hickory at the lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 256 West 24th-st.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, [illegible], dining-rooms, conservatories, &c., Cornish Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MEETING OF THE NATIONALITIES.

Europe and America in the Hall of the Empire Club.

The advertising columns of the newspapers for some days back have contained an announcement that "a grand public meeting of the Nationalities of Europe and America" was to be held in the hall of the Empire Club last night. Our curiosity was greatly excited by the prospect. In what particular shape "the Nationalities" were to come was a matter of profound speculation—and how the hall of the Empire Club was to hold them all, was still more wonderful.

As if to arouse public expectation to the highest pitch of excitement it was added that D. Wemyss Jobson, Esq., would "take the chair" at 8 o'clock,—and furthermore that "the leading men of America and Europe" would be present. To see the "nationalities" and the "leading men" of two continents together, with "D. Wemyss Jobson" in the chair, was certainly a tempting programme.

Of course our corps of Reporters was on the spot. They went early. They waited. They watched the hands of the clock. Eight o'clock came and D. Wemyss Jobson "took the chair." He did it easily, without violence,—for nobody else wanted it. Our Reporters watched for the "Nationalities." Like all large bodies they moved slow and came late. About twenty rusty-looking gentlemen with beards dropped in gradually, and were supposed to be the "Nationalities." D. Wemyss Jobson threw some doubt on the fact by apologizing for the absence of the above named. He said the American Nationalities evidently supposed the whole thing would be managed by the European Nationalities, and therefore staid away—and the European Nationalities evidently supposed it would be managed by the American Nationalities, and so they staid away. The practical result was that nobody was there. But a special messenger was dispatched after some of the Nationalities, who were supposed to be attending Mr. John Mitchel's lecture. When he came back he reported that the Nationalities in question had gone home and gone to bed. D. Wemyss Jobson accordingly left the chair, and it stands there yet.

The Nationalities of Europe and America evidently don't read the newspapers, or else they don't know where the hall of the Empire Club is.

Political.

There is to be a Republican meeting this evening at the Tabernacle, at which Senator Wilson, Eli Thayer, and several other distinguished gentlemen are announced to speak.

Next week comes off the grand festival which our City Republicans intend to be the winding up of the Presidential canvass. We are requested to state, by way of correcting sundry malicious rumors that have been set afloat, that the profits of the affair will be devoted to the relief of the destitute in Kansas.

School-house in the Seventeenth Ward.

A new first-class school edifice, to be known as the Seventeenth Ward Grammar School No. 13, has been erected during the past Summer, on the site of old Public School No. 14, on Houston, between Ludlow and Essex streets. The external form of the structure is that of a double cross, similar to No. 11, in Seventeenth-street. The internal arrangement gives seven large, well-lighted, and perfectly ventilated class-rooms on the two upper floors, designed for the girls' and boys' grammar schools. The stairways, constructed of stone, are arranged so as to permit the teachers' desks in the main room, to occupy a position partially surrounded by a circular partition which is reached by entrances on either side. Between this circular petition and the outer wall of the building, are arranged the rooms used for the Drawing classes, on each floor, in the place usually occupied by the main stairways.

These drawing-rooms are fitted up with substantial tables to accommodate classes of forty-two pupils each. The furniture in the main room consists of long cherry desks and comfortable chairs, of a modern construction, in the place of the milking stools lately in vogue.

Each of the seven class-rooms will seat sixty-four pupils, and each grammar school can accommodate 500 pupils comfortably. There are bells and wash-basins, wardrobes and bookcases on each floor, with slates fixed in the walls of the class-rooms.

The Primary Department is furnished with long desks, running lengthwise on either side of the main room, with comfortable modern primary chairs. The gallery is commodious and the seats are as comfortable as seats can be made of two boards placed together at nearly a right angle for a seat and a back. Separate chairs, modeled to the form, would be less cruel for such little ones.

The play-grounds extend under a great part of one building, and are inclosed from the weather. The heating of the house is done by means of wood-stoves.

A suite of rooms for the janitor is arranged in the rear, occupying the ground-floor and the basement cellar.

The Trustees' rooms and the library-room occupy the ground-floor by the front entrances.

No. 13 will open on the 22d inst. The whole number of pupils that can be comfortably seated is 2,150. For a marvel, this building is punctually completed according to specification, and cost no more than was originally stipulated.

The Ladies' Hospital Fair.

The Fair which was opened at Stuyvesant Institute on Thursday evening last, for the benefit of a Woman's Hospital in this City, has met, as it merits, with very liberal patronage. The attraction of the exhibition has been greatly enhanced by presents from London of a number of valuable paintings, and a work entitled *The Three Sisters*, written for the benefit of the Hospital. From the Ladies' Physiological Institute of Boston and vicinity, many valuable specimens of fancy needle work, engraving and painting in water colors, have been received. Philadelphia has sent some pretty needle work, and many fancy articles. Donations of money and articles of value have been received from Syracuse and Ithaca, and from New-Bedford and elsewhere, all of which render the Fair a very agreeable place, and one well worth visiting. And, while we are speaking of it, we may as well inform those intending to patronise it, that there is a donation pyramid, presided over by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, that they must not forget to scrutinize carefully. The Fair is under the direction of Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, and Maria E. Zakrzewska. An excellent piano has been procured, and during the evening hours good music may be enjoyed. It is probable that the Fair will not close before next week.

Lectures of Last Evening.—Last night, at the Allen-street Church, came off the last of the series of afternoon and evening lectures, delivered under the auspices of the Methodist City Sunday School Society, by Rev. George C. M. Roberts, M. D., of Baltimore. Scripture history has been the principal subject, and which he has illustrated by the Dioptric lantern. The proceeds were to be applied to the assistance of the industrial and mission schools of the Society.

Captain Borden, of the *Marion*, addressed an audience at Clinton Hall, last evening, concerning Mexico and its people.

Dr. O. A. Brownson delivered the second of his three lectures last night, on the *Characteristics of Modern Civilization*, at Hope Chapel. He had a good house.

☞ The full moon secures us magnificent evenings. The weather has been unusually mild—thus far into the Fall closely imitating the precedent of last Winter. We had a handsome snow storm one morning last week, but before night all the snow that had fallen had turned into Ebling mud. If our authorities had the slightest disposition to clean the streets preparatory to the frozen term, they would employ every hour at the work—but we haven't heard of anybody engaged in that old-fashioned employment. The drivers of the ash carts, even, look as if they were conferring a great favor to half empty the barrels that are placed on the sidewalk. Indeed, we expect every day that they will pull at our door bells and announce that they shall serve us no more without some consideration for their labor.

☞ Mayor Wood having asked of the Police Captains the names of the target companies in their respective districts, the following facts have been discovered as to the number of companies which have paraded during the year from each Ward: First Ward, 21; Second, 21; Third, 3; Fourth, 49; Fifth, 28; Sixth, 15; Seventh, 31; Eighth, 31; Ninth, 29; Tenth, 28; Eleventh, 54; Twelfth, 6; Thirteenth, 30; Fourteenth, 19; Fifteenth, 7; Sixteenth, 21; Seventeenth, 58; Eighteenth, 13; Nineteenth, 19; Twentieth, 16; Twenty-first, 12; Twenty-second, 8. Total, 532. The number of men training with these companies cannot be less than 26,000.

☞ St. Luke's Hospital is nearly completed, but they are laying down a sewer in Fifty-fourth street, which prevents the opening of the Hospital for some time yet. They are funds enough in hand to complete the building, but to furnish and endow is liberal Episcopalians must open their purses.

☞ The shortest day of the year is the 21st of this month. The afternoons of this week are the shortest of the year—shorter even than that of the 21st will be. The Sun sets at 33 minutes after 4.

☞ The net proceeds of Mr. Meagher's lecture for the benefit of the widow and child of Capt. Keegan, are over $900.

☞ The steamboat *State of Maine*, of the Fall River line, did not arrive until 8 o'clock P. M., being detained by a heavy gale on the Sound.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday evening, the President, B. F. Pinckney, Esq., in the Chair.

The first business was the resumption of the consideration of the propriety of purchasing the lots belonging to Mr. Lowber, for a Market in the [illegible] Ward, for $196,000, which [illegible] had been made the special order for Friday. The adoption of the resolution having been moved, all the papers in connection with the proposal were read by the Clerk. We have already given an outline of them.

Councilman Swan strongly opposed the motion in an elaborate argument, the substance of which we have already reported. One half the block was outside the exterior line fixed by the Legislature. The State never made any grant of land beyond Tompkins-street. The system of management of Markets [illegible] with the true interests of the City. If it were desirable to buy land, it would be [illegible] to buy this particular property. There was too much of it, and the price of it was unreasonable.

Councilman Taylor also opposed the motion at great length. The proposed lot was between two [illegible]. He thought corporate bodies ought to be as careful in their purchases as are private individuals.

Councilman Cooper twitted Councilman Taylor with the assertion that he was ever opposed to the erection of markets up town, and alluded to Washington Market [illegible] as a nuisance [illegible] a disgusting condition of filth and stench, in fact, a great public nuisance [illegible] that market.

Councilman Taylor replied briefly. He ate of that meat every day. Councilman Hart advocated the measure.

After some attempts to amend on the part of Councilman Swan and others, the main question being put, namely the acceptance and adoption of the Report and Resolution, 37 voted affirmatively; 14 negatively. A number of bills were then read for a third time and passed. A resolution was presented by Councilman Van Tine to widen the roadway by taking off 5 feet from the curb-stone to the iron railing on the Park side of Broadway from Chambers-street to the Astor House. Referred to Committee on Streets.

The Board then adjourned.

Coroners' Inquests.

Coroner Hill held an inquest yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of James Neely, who died, yesterday morning, from injuries received from falling, on the day previous, from his cart, in Fulton-street. The evidence showed that the deceased, while loading some shovels on his cart, in some way accidentally slipped, and fell upon the pavement on his head. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased was 45 years old, and a native of Ireland, and leaves a family.

An inquest was held by Coroner Connery yesterday, at No. 52 Park-street, upon the body of a child 3 years old, which came to its death by inhaling steam from putting its mouth to the spout of a tea-kettle filled with boiling water. The verdict of the Jury is worth copying. It is as follows:

"That Daniel Shea, the deceased, came to his death by being accidentally scalded in putting its mouth to the pipe of a kettle of water on the stove, and inhaling the steam, which so severely scalded the child's throat, as to cause inflammation and subsequent death. We censure the parents for their *carelessness in being in the room at the time the child went to the stove and inhaled the steam.*"

Fire in Broadway.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the attic of the store and dwelling-house No. 712 Broadway. The fire caught from an imperfection in the flue, but was speedily extinguished with but trifling damage. The attic was occupied by Mrs. Leaves.

☞ To the Mercantile Library Association, during the last six months, 517 new members have been added, all of whom were clerks except 90. There have been 960 new volumes added, and 37,000 volumes taken from the library by visitors, besides those consulted in the reading room. Total number of visitors, 62,000. The expenditures reached $4,650.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Another complaint was made yesterday, before Justice Flandreau, against John Manning, for passing counterfeit money. Manning, it will be remembered, was the young sailor whose arrest for passing counterfeit money was mentioned in Thursday's Times. The complainant in the last case is John R. Russell, of No. 68 Canal-street, who charges that the prisoner, on last Saturday evening, passed at his store a counterfeit five dollar bill on the Southwark Bank of Philadelphia. Justice Flandreau yesterday passed the papers over to the District-Attorney for presentation to the Grand Jury.

GOT INTO BAD COMPANY.

James McNara, residing at No. 69 West Broadway, on Thursday night partook of a porter-house steak, at No. 149 Worth-street, in company with Mary Ann Sullivan. After the steak they adjourned to Mary Ann's residence. There McNara left, but shortly afterwards found himself *minus* two ten-dollar gold pieces. He caused the arrest of Mary Ann yesterday, and she was brought before Justice Connolly. The arrested female indignantly denied the theft, and alleges that she was out of the City Thursday night. Justice Connolly, however, fully committed her for trial, in default of $500 bail.

KEEP AN EYE ON HIM.

Some petty but bold swindler yesterday afternoon rung the door bell of the private residence No. 8 Bond-street, and informed the girl coming to the door that he had been sent there from Mr. Commerford's chair factory for a large arm chair, which he had been ordered to alter. The girl crediting the fellow's statement, handed over the chair, which he carried away, and has not been heard of since. The Police are looking for him.

A PETER FUNK IN COURT.

Charles Parkhurst, keeper of a mock-auction store at No. 15 City Hall-place, two or three days since procured the arrest of a young man named John Bogart, charging him with having stolen a watch from his premises. The prosecutor and prosecuted both *appeared yesterday morning before Judge Capron*, while holding Special Sessions at the Tombs. The *facts* developed in the examination show that Bogart, and a young man accompanying him, arrived in the City last Monday from Peekskill. They went, shortly after their arrival, into the auction-shop of the prosecutor, and while there Bogart bid off at $8 a watch which was represented as a gold one, but which proved to be brass. Seeing how he had been taken in, and as they would not give him his money back, he grabbed another watch and made away with it. Parkhurst confessed keeping a mock-auction shop, and would not affirm that any *bona fide* bidders were in the place when the brass watch was sold to the accused.

The case terminated with the discharge of young Bogart, and the institution of proceedings against Mr. Funk.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery,

No. 359 Broadway.

THE HOLIDAYS.

In anticipation of the demand for Portraits during the ensuing holidays, Mr. Brady has enlarged his facilities for the production of the

AMBROTYPE,

The most perfect of pictures, taken in an instant, durable, inexpensive and elegant; the

MELAINOTYPE,

An entirely new style of miniatures, equal to those on ivory, first introduced at Brady's Gallery; the

VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPH,

Made at no other establishment in the world, are all executed promptly and in superior style.

COPIES

of old daguerreotypes, portraits, crayons, engravings &c., produced by the photograph, of any desired size, and in any number. A hundred or a thousand photographs made from a single sitting.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

Owing to the great pressure of business on account of the approaching Holidays, Gurney, the Photographist, has secured the services of several talented artists, in addition to his own corps of Parisian artists, and feels confident that all and every one can be accommodated with less delay, owing to his numerous facilities, than at any other establishment. *Particular attention is called to his life-size Photographs on canvass*, colored in oil, which are said to be "*Perfect gems of Art*," and for which he received the first premium (a gold medal) at the late Fair of the American Institute. Daguerreotypes in the usual style.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

☞ To-day's [illegible] Years' Experience [illegible]; Life—Its Meaning Misunderstood; [illegible] Silver Mines of California; Rural Affairs—American Institute Farmers' Club; Chinese [illegible]; The China Sheep; Amalgamation of [illegible]; Price of Wool; Fruit Trees and Mice; Rotation of Crops; How to Make a Fortune. [illegible] and Suicide; Keep a Diary; The President's Message; The Press on the Message; Hints on Correspondence; The City—Free Concerts for Children; Telegraph to Europe; The Business World; Morgan Horses, with Illustrations. Price 4 cents; [illegible] a year at half a price. Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Gas Company.—Gas [illegible] after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. E. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private [illegible], colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. E. Woodworth & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wikoff's Adventures of a *Roving Diplomatist*. For sale by C. S. Francis & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Fredricks' Magnificent Gallery.—Photographs—Penabert of Paris, Photographist—colored in every style by Fredricks' inimitable corps of Parisian artists.

Daguerreotypes—The most perfect specimens by John De Banks, formerly of Root's Gallery.

Ambrotypes and Melainotypes, or pictures on iron, by L. R. Walker, formerly of Brady's Gallery, the best operator in the City. Reception and operating rooms on first floor. C. D. Fredricks, late Gurney & Fredricks, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

☞ If, after an embarrassing search for your hat, you can't exactly discover which your own hat is in the pile in the hall, take the best, and, whether you do right or wrong, it will turn out to be one of Knox's, for they certainly do, for beauty of finish and becoming elegance, "take the shine out" of all other hats that have been produced this season. Mr. K. has also one of the richest, cheapest, best and most complete stocks of gentlemen's furs ever collected, which are now selling rapidly. Remember his address, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and call and judge for yourself.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wikoff's Adventures of a *Roving Diplomatist*. For sale by T. J. Crowen.

[Advertisement.]

Amusements To-Night.—Purdy's National Theatre must certainly take the palm for the best Saturday-night entertainment to be offered to-night. The drama of "Quintin Matsys, the Blacksmith of Antwerp;" the pantomime of the "School in an Uproar," and, for the last time, the great local drama of "Wealth and Worth," are to be performed. The "Lancashire Brothers," celebrated for their clog and other dances, having just arrived from England, will make their first appearance. Apply early.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wikoff's Adventures of a *Roving Diplomatist*. For sale by D. Appleton & Co.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wikoff's Adventures of a *Roving Diplomatist*. For sale by Rob Lockwood & Son.

[Advertisement.]

Elegant Holiday Presents and House-Furnishing Goods at Cost.—The whole of E. V. Haughwout's extensive stock of French China, Parian Statuary, Clocks, Bronzes, Silver-plated Ware, Chandeliers, Glass Ware, &c., &c., at Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, must positively be cleared off, to save the expense and breakage of removal to the new store. Every article has the price marked in plain figures.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wikoff's Adventures of a *Roving Diplomatist*. For sale by Leavitt & Allen.

[Advertisement.]

Brandreth's Pills.—A consecutive use for a few days will satisfy the most unbelieving of the great good the pills are doing. The directions should be carefully studied; if understood and followed, health and vigor will in the majority of cases, be secured by the use of Brandreth's pills. Sold at No. 43 Canal-st., at 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wikoff's Adventures of a *Roving Diplomatist*. For sale by Livermore & Rudd.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Here is health for all. Yes, for all. This noble remedy, acting as it does immediately on the main-springs of life, restores health when failing, gives energy and vigor to the system when flagging, in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wikoff's Adventures of a *Roving Diplomatist*. For sale by Ivison & Phinney.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Old Soap—as hard as bone—free from resin—cannot be wasted in the wash. Delivered by the box, in any part of the City or Brooklyn, by James Pyle, No. 114 Warren-street. Orders by Penny Post attended to.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wikoff's Adventures of a *Roving Diplomatist*. For sale by T. N. Stanford.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn—Accidents.

At 10¾ o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in the third story of building No. 38 Fulton-street, which was entirely consumed with most of its contents. It was occupied by Messrs. Patridge, Brothers, as a chair manufactory, and owned by the heirs of John B. Gardner. The building was brick, four stories high, and extended through from Fulton to Doughty-street, a distance of 100 feet, and was valued at $8,000. The Messrs. Patridges' loss is estimated at $10,000, partially insured in Philadelphia offices. The fire was first discovered by Officer Carhaw, of Justice Smith's Court, who gave the alarm, and, with a number of citizens, succeeded in saving a small portion of the contents.

A young man, named Snediker, was knocked down by an engine on Fulton-street and severely injured. He was taken to his residence, on Vanderbilt-avenue. A fireman was also run over, but the extent of his injuries we could not learn. The fire is said to have originated from spontaneous combustion in the rear part of the third story, where paints were used.

☞ It is proposed to open a "Children's Aid Society" in Brooklyn, which shall employ a Secretary and Visitors, to gather up outcast little ones, as does the similar association in New-York, and furnish them with homes in the country. This can be done with little comparative expense, as the machinery of the New-York Children's Aid Society is ready at hand, and they offer their cordial and constant cooperation. An office, in the basement of the City Hall, has been gratuitously provided by the liberality of the Common Council. A Secretary of much experience in similar operations among the poor, Rev. J. P. Root, has been engaged, who will, until sufficient funds come in, act as the sole visitor among the poor. Parties who know the address of poor families in which there are unemployed children, are invited to send in information of such to Mr. Root. Cast-off clothing, donations of any kind, will be appreciated by the movers in this benevolent enterprise. An appeal to the Brooklyn public, in its behalf, has been made by Charles L. Brace, Esq., Secretary of the New-York Society.

☞ Rev. Cortland W. Anable was installed as Pastor of the Washington-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening last. Rev. Dr. Gillette, of New-York, delivered the sermon of the occasion. Rev. Mr. Moore gave the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. Dr. [illegible] gave the charge to the Church. It was a crowded night to be out; still there was a large attendance.

[illegible]

During the past month 193 patients were treated at this dispensary; Males 52, Females 141.

Diseases.—Injuries 16, minor surgery 22, nervous [illegible], abdomen 35, heart, lungs, and throat, 42, eye and ear 16, skin 12, rheumatism 5, fevers 6, vaccinated 5, abscess 4, urinary 1.

Patients under 1 year, 8; 1 and 5, 52; 5 and 10, 17; 10 and 20, 68; over 20, 75.

Nativity.—United States 60, Ireland 118, Germany 6, England 9.

[illegible] prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Important Verdict.

A decidedly interesting case, to housekeepers, was tried in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, before Judge Culver. Stephen Whitney sues Abraham Dunbar to recover $600, rent of house in Monroe-street, New-York. It appears that defendant took possession of the house in question on the 1st of May, 1854, for one year, at the rent stated above. He found the place so infested with rats, mice, bed-bugs, cockroaches and ants that his family could not remain in it, and at the end of the first quarter he moved out and sent the keys to the owner, and tendered three months rent. This was refused, and a suit commenced to recover for the whole year. The Jury rendered a verdict for defendant, awarding plaintiff $150 rent for the three months the house was occupied by defendant. Landlords who have houses similarly infested should take warning by this verdict.

Burglary.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning a party of five men in a wagon rode up in front of a store on Myrtle, near Throop-avenue, Brooklyn, kept by John Titus, and deliberately forcing off a shutter, took about $200 worth of goods, with which they escaped. They were seen by a passer-by, but the transaction was so cool that they excited no suspicion.

MARRIED.

Beach—Briggs.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. J. Z. Nichols, Mr. T. W. Beach, of Matteawan, to Miss Phebe Eliza Briggs, second daughter of Jonathan and Maria Briggs, of this City.

Allen—Fox.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 11, in St. Luke's Church, by the Rector, Mr. Randolph Allen to Miss Sarah E. Fox.

Pendleton—Sturtevant.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. R. Tompkins, Mr. Elias C. Pendleton to Miss Lizzie, daughter of David Sturtevant, all of Brooklyn.

Basford—Giddens.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. John Berg, Mr. George Basford, of Shelborne, Vt., to Miss Sarah Giddens, of Greenpoint.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

Blackly—Wilmot.—In East Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 11, at the residence of Samuel Wilmot, Esq., by Rev. Dr. G. S. Colt, J. Warren Blackly, Jr., of Cincinnati, to Jennie T., eldest daughter of the late T. T. Wilmot.

Folker—Patterson.—At Key West, Fla., on Tuesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. O. E. Herrick, Mr. Wm. G. Folker, of Savannah, Ga., to Susan R., daughter of Alex. Patterson, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Kliuck.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 12, Leonard, only son of Leonard G. and Mary E. Kliuck, aged 3 years, 8 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 238 East 10th-st., without further notice.

Taylor.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 11, George L., son of Sarah M. and Joseph R. Taylor, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father, and his brothers, Joseph S., William H. and Edward C. Taylor, and of his father-in-law, W. H. Dikeman, are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 138 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Gelston.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 11, at the residence of her brother, Capt. R. Gelston, No. 156 East Broadway, Eliza C. Gelston, aged 59 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, second day, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Friends' Meeting-house, in Orchard-st. The relatives and numerous friends are invited to attend.

Tompkins.—On Friday morning, Dec. 12, Joseph Warren, infant son of G. W. B. and Eliza M. Tompkins, aged 3 months and 22 days.

Ludwig.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 12, after a short illness, Hermann Ernst Ludwig, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 248 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Gordon.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 12, Ann S., infant daughter of J. M. and Ann B. Gordon, aged 4 months and 15 days.

Funeral will take place from No. 196 Front-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Williams.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 12, suddenly, Eunice, widow of Charles C. Williams, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends of the family, of her sons and son-in-law, Ellis S. Potter, are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of E. S. Potter, Clinton-av., seventh house north of Myrtle-av., on Monday, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Speir.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 12, Mrs. Jane Speir, relict of the late Henry Speir.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Robert Speir, No. 35 Stanton-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Crosby.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 12, after a short and severe illness, George Crosby, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 29 Stanton-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Albertson.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 8, suddenly, Albert Albertson, aged 84 years.

Brett.—At Fishkill Landing, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, Charles Newton, only child of Sarah J. and the late Chas. W. Brett, aged 16 months.

Sandford.—At Syracuse, on Friday, Dec. 12, after a lingering illness, Sarah E., youngest daughter of the late Hon. Lewis H. Sandford, of this City.

Wallis.—In Woburn, Mass., Dec. 10, Mary Emma, infant daughter of Thomas Rippon Wallis.

Canfield.—In Canfield, Ohio, on Thursday, Nov. 27, at his residence, Henry J. Canfield, Esq., aged 68 years, formerly of Sharon, Conn.

Bogart.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 11, Catherine E. Terhune, wife of Orlando M. Bogart.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 51 West 19th-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 12.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	92	200	Reading R. R.	84¾
500	Virginia 6s	95	700	do	84¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	89¾	100	do s60	84¾
2,000	do	89¾	100	do s60	84¾
1,000	Erie R. 3d m. bs. '83	94¼	740	do	85
2,000	do	94¾	100	do s10	85
1,000	Erie R. Cn. bs. '71	87	150	do	85¼
1,000	Hd. R. R. Cn. bs.	84	450	do	85¼
7,000	Gos. Branch Bds.	65	500	do s60	85¼
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	94	800	do s60	85¼
6,500	do	94¼	200	do b10	85¼
42,000	do	94¼	200	do b60	86¼
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d Mtg.	74¾	850	do	85¼
1,000	T. W. & W. R. 2d. B.	59	100	do b10	85¾
10	Union Bank	110¼	100	do b10	85¾
40	Bank of Commerce	107	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	99¼
10	Commonwealth Bk.	102	37	do	99
20	Continental Bank	111	50	do b30	99¼
50	Canton Company s3	22¼	50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. RR.	88¾
170	Penn. Coal Co.	96¾	200	do s10	88¾
5	Long Dock Co.	101	5	do	88¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co. s30	17¾	300	do	89
200	do	17¾	300	do b30	90¼
100	do b60	17¾	100	do	89¾
200	N. Y. Cen. Rd. s60	94¼	100	do c	89¾
768	do	94½	200	do b60	91
100	do b10	94½	200	do b60	91
50	do b3	94¼	300	Panama R. R. b10	99
50	do s10	94¼	100	Ill. Cen. Rd.	118¾
50	do b10	94¼	500	do	119
300	do b30	94½	200	do at 30	119¼
100	do b30	94¼	100	do	119¼
350	do s3	94¼	200	Clev. & Pitt. Rd. b30	58¾
100	do	94¼	20	do	57¾
250	do s30	94¼	520	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	75
100	do	94¼	690	do	74¾
1125	Erie Railroad	61¾	200	do	74¾
275	do	61¾	500	do b60	75¾
100	do b60	61¾	200	do b60	76
100	do b60	62	100	do b30	75¾
200	do b3	61¼	100	Chi. & Rock I. R. R.	105¼
50	do	61¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	78¾
100	do b30	62	60	La Crosse & Mil. RR	84¼
50	do b10	61¼	55	do	84
100	do b60	62¾	50	do s30	84¾
24	Hud. Riv. Rd.	30¾	137	Gal. & Chic. Rd.	119¾
25	Stonington Rd.	59			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	94¼	500	Reading Railr'd	85¼
10	Pacific Bank	110	300	do s60	85¼
50	Canton Company s3	22¾	200	do b10	85¾
50	Cum. Coal Co.	17¾	300	do	85¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b30	94¾	500	do s30	85¾
100	do b30	94¾	100	Mic. Cent. R. R. b60	99¾
150	do b60	94¾	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	89
150	do b3	93¾	50	do b3	89¾
11	do	93¾	100	do	89¾
100	Erie Railroad b60	62	27	Ill. Central R. R.	119
50	do b3	61¾	50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	75
400	do	61¾	100	do b60	76
700	do	61¾	99	La Cros. & Mil. R.	84
100	do b10	61¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	57¼
50	Gal. & Chi. R. b60	120	100	do	57

Friday, Dec. 12—P. M.

A good demand continues to obtain for Stocks at the Brokers' Board, and prices were generally firm at the early session, though closing a fraction off in the afternoon. The largest business was done in Reading Shares, about 11,000, opening 84¾, selling up to 85¾, buyer 10 days, and closing 85⅝, sales regular way. There was some realizing on New-York Central, and the quotation of the morning, 94½ ⅌ cent., lost ¼@½ ⅌ cent. at the Second Board. Both the Michigan Roads and Cleveland and Toledo were from ⅝ to 1 ⅌ cent. dearer than on Thursday, and Galena and Chicago touched 120, buyer 60 days. The English mail brought some orders for Illinois Central Scrip, which sold as high as 119¾, and for the Construction Bonds, which were done at 94⅛@¼. The price of Erie holds on remarkably steady, equally free for the moment from any apparent *Bull* or *Bear* combinations. There is a better distributed business this week than usual on the Bond list, though the transactions are not large.

The reports, to-day, about the Money market from the Stock and Discount Brokers are the reverse of each other. The latter find a good demand for prime paper at 8@9 ⅌ cent., and fair average lists of names at 10 ⅌ cent. The Stock people found demand loans difficult to come at, arising from two or three causes, the chief of which, for the day, is attributed to the calling in of money by the Bank holding the City Deposits, which has been the heaviest lender on demand for a week or two past. The Wall-street Banks have been losing some specie to the South as well as to Europe, which adds to the closeness of this week. The mercantile payments at bank continue to be met with ease and promptness. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $199,206; paid out $185,249, and had at the close $11,637,536. We hear that the sale yesterday of the Buffalo and New-York City Road, under foreclosure of the second mortgage, netted $275,000 above the first morgage of $1,200,000 on the road, and $250,000 accrued interest. Only part of the equipment has yet been sold, say to the amount of $65,000—making the whole auction value of the concern, thus far, about $1,740,000.

The Bankers' mail by the *Africa* delivered this morning is an encouraging one. The advices from London and Paris are favorable for their own Money markets, and show an improved tone for American Securities. We are permitted to copy the following from a well-informed source in the American business in London.

London, Friday, Nov. 28, 1856.

This mail will take very much more favorable accounts of our markets than you have had for some time past and also of the markets for money on the Continent.

We are likely to have a rapid reduction in the rate of interest and if all goes well and reciprocally on your side, American securities will be in favor.

Your *Bears* do great mischief abroad by the circulation of damaging reports regarding Stocks and Bonds, as people do not like their investments loosely pulled about, however well they may be assured of their being good in every way, and we Brokers who stand between the buyers and sellers, have by no means a comfortable position when rumors of over issue and fraud are passing current with securities you have recommended for investment the day before. Of course your present low prices are attributed by the uninitiated public to the want of security, and *from Wall-street there is a constant emanation of rumors sufficient to keep up that idea.*

We do what we can to spread sounder views in regard to your securities among investing classes, but it is difficult to fight against such well-fed prejudices. Great damage is likewise done to companies in the position of the Erie, doing nothing for their shareholders when they have fairly earned dividends for them; the common idea is that they do not earn anything, and that is the reason they do not pay. In some cases there would be no damage to shareholders in withholding dividends for a time but in the case of the Erie it is now becoming unjust, when it adds to the distrust of depressed markets.

The *London Times* has been allowed to drop too easily out of their unpardonable publication of the letter headed "Georgian Railways and Revolvers," and their still less excusable leader on the subject.

The *Daily News* is already recognized in the city as a superior authority, and if the *Times* makes many more exhibitions of temper and prejudice, such as it has lately done, in treating of American matters, we shall probably see a rapid decline from that high position which has apparently become so familiar to the Editors; they are losing a proper sense of its immense elevation, and the rare chance by which it is attainable.

The November receipts on the Cleveland and Columbus road were $114,848, against $113,746 same month last year.

The earnings of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, for October, were as follow:

October, 1856....$43,908 53 | October, 1855....$29,500 05
Increase nearly 50 ⅌ cent........$14,398 48

The earnings of the Indiana, Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad Company (lately Bellefontaine and Indianapolis) were:

October, 1856....$34,489 35 | October, 1855....$25,903 67
Increase nearly 33⅓ ⅌ cent......$8,585 68

The earnings of the Indiana Central Railway Company were:

November, 1856.$43,561 85 | November, 1855.$33,627 26
Increase 30 ⅌ cent.....................$9,934 59

The earnings of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company were:

November, 1856.$35,203 24 | November, 1855.$35,056 20
Increase...$147 04

The suspension of Mr. Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, who has been a large operator in Stocks, is referred to by the Pennsylvania papers of this morning.

The engagements of Specie for the steamer *Arago* for Havre and Southampton are reported at about $400,000. There was very little done in Sterling for this packet. French bills firm on a fair demand at 5 20@5 18¾.

It turns out that the allusion in the paragraph which we copied from the *Commercial*, yesterday, was to Mr. W. E. Thompson, an old employe in the *Courier and Enquirer* office, in the market department of the paper. The affair is *thus alluded to by the Courier*:

"Taking advantage of the friendly and close relations subsisting between the Courier and Enquirer and the principal financial houses of this City, he obtained, it appears, from several of them, on his own individual credit, the very day the steamer sailed, some twenty thousand dollars in cash, bills and bonds, with which he decamped. The fact, which first became known to us yesterday, has amazed us beyond measure. Mr. Thompson has been known to this mercantile community for more than a quarter of a century, and has uninterruptedly enjoyed its complete confidence, as well as our own. He had an interesting family, had an income sufficient to maintain it in comfort, had no extravagant tastes or habits, never, as far as we have been able to discover, indulged to the least extent in speculation, was not involved, so far as we know, in any pecuniary embarrassment, and was almost the last man we should have suspected of betraying his trusts and yielding to the temptation that has ruined him. It is to us inexplicable infatuation."

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,127,561, against $573,120 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumer's Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	407	$150,636	153	$38,119	72	$19,559
Man. of Cotton	914	197,896	546	116,715	39	17,477
Man. of Silk	390	313,275	66	59,631	52	13,262
Man. of Flax	416	81,270	335	51,080	64	9,655
Miscellaneous	352	106,914	95	11,255	249	12,711
Total	2,469	$849,981	1,195	$277,580	526	$72,665
		277,580				849,981

Total entered..$1,127,561 Total marketed...$922,667

Our regular correspondents, Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., write:

Per Africa.] London, Friday, Nov. 28, 1856.

We have to notice a continuance of that returning confidence to which we alluded in our last Circular, and greater ease in our Money market—although there has been no reduction made in the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England. This improvement has arisen chiefly from the more cheerful accounts from Paris, and a strong belief that we shall now see the specie reserves of the Bank of England gradually increase. Although the Directors have not made any reduction in the rate of discount, they have modified their recent resolution, and reverted to their usual practice of making advances on Government Stocks during the closing of the Books for the payment of the next Dividend. In the general discount market the current rates are rather under those of the Bank.

Our Stock markets during the week have been buoyant. In our last Circular we quoted Consols at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛@¼ for 4th December. They have, with slight variations, continued to improve, and we now quote them 94⅛@¼ for money, and 94⅛@¼ for 4th December.

There has been considerable animation in the market for American Securities, and an active demand for some of the leading Railroad Bonds. Erie Bonds of 1883 have changed hands at 84@84½; 1862 Bonds at 82; 1871 Bonds at 79¼, and the Sinking Fund Bonds at 88. New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds at 81. Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 at 94. Illinois Central 7 ⅌ cent. Construction Bonds at 84. Freeland Bonds at 95, and the shares of this Company at 13¼, 13½ and 14 premium. State Stocks are rather firmer in price. Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent. Stock has been done at [illegible] and Maryland Sterling 5 ⅌ cent. [illegible] 89¾.

The Manchester market is very quiet, without particular change to notice. In Liverpool the sales of Cotton for the week will be about [illegible] bales; market very flat, and American freely offered, [illegible] general decline submitted to.

Our Corn market has been drooping, and the prices are under those of last Friday about [illegible] quarter for Wheat, and 1s. ⅌ bbl. for Flour. We quote fine American Red Wheat, 64s.@66s. ⅌ quarter of 63 lbs.; White, 68s.@74s. Flour, best brands, 32s.@33s.; good, 34s.@35s. ⅌ bbl. Indian Corn has been slow of sale. Yellow, 34s.@36s.; pure White, [illegible] 480 lbs.

The price of Rails is rather higher. We quote £7 5s.@£7 10s. for 4 months.

Markets by Telegraph.

Charleston, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to [illegible] bales, and for the week they foot up to [illegible] bales. The market closed at ⅛c.@¼c. advance on the quotations of this day week. Good middling is called 11⅝c.@12c.

Charleston, Friday, Dec. 12.

Cotton quiet. Sales to-day, 700 bales at full prices.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Friday.—*First Board.*—$3,100 City 6s, '77, 94; [illegible] Warrants, 94¼; $600 City 6s, '71, 93; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 26¾; 300 Morris Canal, [illegible] 15¾; 1 Morris Canal Preferred, 101½; 24 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾; 26 do., 42½; 10 Minehill [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation, 17¾; 400 Reading Railroad, [illegible] 100 do., 42¾; 1 Little Schuylkill Railroad, [illegible] Island Railroad, 13¾; 100 Catawissa Railroad, [illegible] Girard Bank, 11¼.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, 90; Phila. Railroad 6s, [illegible] 94@94½; Penn. 5s, 83¾@84½; Reading R. R., [illegible] Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '46, [illegible]; Penn. Railroad, [illegible] Morris Canal, 15¾@15½; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible] 70¼@71½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 7s, 1st mort., 71¾@71½; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 2d mort., [illegible]; Long Island, [illegible]; [illegible] 8¾@8; Girard Bank, 11¼@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible] Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek, ⅞@1; Catawissa Railroad, 11¼@12⅛.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Portsmouth and Richmond—Mrs. G. C. Boniface and child, [illegible] Preston, Miss J. C. Moore, G. H. Palmer, [illegible], Mrs. G. Jardine, Miss M. C. Bennett, [illegible], Geo. C. Nichols, Mrs. S. C. Shay, Mrs. M. [illegible], F. C. Brady and daughter, W. T. Dugan, [illegible], H. Hardcastle, P. Mitchell, Geo. W. Rowland, [illegible], E. Rowland, S. D. Walters, F. G. Palmer, [illegible], P. C. Walters, Calvin Jones, [illegible] and 4 children, and [illegible] in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 7 16 | Sun sets....... 4 33 | [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 16 | Gov. Island. 9 33 | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre, M. Livingston.

Ships Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.; Sardinia, Husted, Liverpool, S. Thompson's [illegible]; Alexander, Bate, Charleston, Taylor & Merrill; [illegible] Bray, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Bark Elf, Percival, Montevideo [illegible] & Iryaddon.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sailed.

Steamship Cahawba, Bullock, Havana and New-Orleans. Ships Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool; Daniel Moody, Magna, Antwerp; H. B. Booken Otis, London; [illegible] Byrne, New-Orleans. Bark [illegible].

Memoranda.

The steamboat C. Vanderbilt, of the Stonington line, did not arrive until 11 o'clock A. M., being detained by a heavy gale on the Sound.

By Telegraph.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 26, lat. 35 40, lon. 68, schr. [illegible], for Baltimore.

Dec. 8, lat. 38 00, lon. 72 15, brig Lucy Ann, from Boston for Charleston, 8 days out.

Foreign Ports.

At Porto Cabello, Nov. 28, brig T. B. Watson, [illegible], via Laguayra, arr. 20th. The schr. Yorktown, Hubbard, for the windward and New-York, sld. 20th.

At Dry Harbor, Jam., Nov. 23, brig [illegible], for Hamburg, 30th. The brig Florence, for New-York, sld. 20th for St. Ann's Bay, to load.

At Black River, Jam., Nov. 23, Br. bark Sir Walter Raleigh, for Liverpool.